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GRAND JURY WILL INVESTIGATE

Judge Stout Orders Probing of Legislative Rumors.

Third House Leaders May be Called to Explain Connection With Many Bills.

Frankfort, Ky., April 4.—Judge R. L. Stout began the April term of the Circuit Court here today and created a sensation by giving explicit instructions to the grand jury to make a full and complete investigation of the charges of bribery made against members of the Legislature recently in session.

He told the grand jury that there was but one man more contemptible than a legislator who sells out his neighbors and friends by taking a bribe to vote against their interests and wishes, and that is the man who gives the bribe.

He said to the grand jurors: "I don't want you to think this is a mere formal charge. I want you to make an earnest and fearless investigation of this alleged bribery, about which the State press has been teeming for weeks. No particular legislator has been named as being guilty, but if there is any truth in these charges, I want you to fasten it on the ones who are guilty."

The scope of the investigation is untrammelled. The grand jury can summon before it as witnesses all members of the General Assembly, which adjourned sine die on March 15; also the best known members of the "Third House," those who were identified by newspaper accounts with the operations of that extra-constitutional body, and who at no time have entered any denial of such connection.

When there first were rumors current concerning alleged wrongful use of money to influence legislation Judge Stout was importuned to call a special grand jury to investigate the charges, but he refused at the time to do so, saying that he would instruct the April grand jury to make all inquiries into the matter.

Now the matter is in the hands of the twelve men who were impaneled today and who sit for six days unless by an order of the court they sit longer. It is within their power to summon witnesses from all parts of the State and to inquire of these witnesses on oath what each knows or has heard concerning the allegations which have been given publicity in the press or on the streets or anything which in any way will tend to help in ascertaining the truth or falsity of the charges.

In view of the fact that there recently has been a legislative inquiry in New York, and that there has been a grand jury investigation in Pittsburg, it is of interest to review the provisions of Kentucky law with respect to bribery.

The punishment of a legislator who is convicted of accepting a bribe is forfeiture of office, fine of from \$200 to \$1,000, ten years' suspension of his rights of suffrage, and forever to be barred from holding a position of public trust or profit.

It is not known if the present grand jury investigation will go further back than the session of the Assembly just closed. There was all sorts of talk concerning the Bradley-Beckham Senatorial race of 1908, but nothing ever came of it, and the charges of spending money generally were regarded as baseless, or, even if true, not to be proved.

Of course the most noted piece of legislation in connection with which rumors of illegal use of money were rife was the County Unit bill, which was defeated in the Senate by a small majority after passing the House of Representatives by a vote of better than 2 to 1.

But there were other bills which were mentioned, including the Nowcomb telephone bill, placing these public utility companies under the control of the State Railroad Commission; and prescribing maximum rates for the same, and the Louisville "riper" bill, in the defeat of which its backers professed to read the

liberal use of money as the only possible reason why it should have been kept off the statute books.

The State press devoted most of its space—and by the State press one must be understood to mean the smaller newspapers outside of Louisville, Lexington, Paducah and Owensboro—in criticism of the defeat of county option extension, to the publication of alleged pledges of members who were elected to the Senate to support that bill, and drawing the inference that for some ulterior reason apart from a change of viewpoint, the members singled out had voted against the bill, or had found it convenient to be absent when the bill was agitated on the floor of the upper branch of the Assembly.

If the scope of this inquiry be extended to the length to which it may go, some interesting revelations are expected. When placed upon the stand members of the Legislature and members of the "Third House" might give to the grand jury an illuminating insight into conditions which hem in the course of the body politic, as exemplified in the biennial Assembly sessions at the State Capitol.

In the columns of the Louisville (Continued on Eighth Page.)

TORNADO STRIKES CENTRAL CITY.

Terrific Wind Storm Unroofs Many Houses and Smashes Plate Windows.

Central City, Ky., April 5.—at 11 o'clock this morning a tornado struck Central City doing much damage to trees and shrubbery, a property loss of perhaps \$2,000, and injured one lady seriously. The weather had been threatening, but just before the wind struck the town the atmosphere was clearer than it had been all morning.

In an instant signs were torn from business houses, and whirled round and round until they struck a solid object. The roof of the new brick building of S. J. Cates on Broad street was partly torn off.

A large metal stack torn from some building was carried with immense force straight up Broad street until it struck the large plate glass window of the Barnes Mercantile building. The window was completely demolished. The roof on the large warehouse of T. Q. Fortney, located on Center street, was torn off, and the heavy plate glass windows blown out.

The roof of the barn in which the handsome bay horses of the Moore Undertaking establishment were housed, was blown away and one of the horses injured. The worst damage was just at the foot of First street as that street goes into the South Carrollton and Greenville road.

Two houses of Mrs. Little Mann were blown off their foundation ten feet, and left flat on the ground, crumbling the chimneys as though they were made of sand.

The house of Joe Monaghan was unroofed, the porch twisted from the front and the doors broken in. At the residence of David Noffsinger the wind lifted the front porch from the front of the house, carried it over the house and deposited directly in the back. The work was as neatly done as though by carpenters.

The heavy windows in the front of the residence of David Salsberg were destroyed, every particle of the glass was sucked out into the wind, not a particle of glass was left on the inside. The small storehouse on the grounds of the Kentucky Midland was completely demolished, the walls falling out, and the roof dropping in. Their dwelling was also badly injured.

The most ludicrous feature of the whole storm was the action of the large gray horse of Dr. Oreal. John Cates, a fourteen-year-old boy, had started from the postoffice, two blocks distant, and caught the tornado on Broad street. The horse, though weighing 1,200 pounds, was caught up and together with huggy and boy was swung over into a vacant lot, striking a telephone pole in its passage and tearing off one wheel. The boy was dropped on a pile of fishing poles, and when the horse could not reach the ground, it buck-jumped as fast as it could until finally reaching the ground, it started to run, and ran for thirty minutes.

CONTEMPLATE GREAT CELEBRATION

Completion of Canal Will be Marked by Exposition.

Ballinger-Pinchot Committee Sees Lively Tilt Between Attorney and Chairman.

Washington, D. C., April 2.—It is probable that in the summer of 1915 at the completion of the most stupendous work ever undertaken by man, a ship-waterway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans at Panama, there will be a great celebration in Washington taking the form of an international fair and exposition. The city of Washington, assisted by Senators and Representatives from Maryland and Virginia and also to some extent favored by the eastern states, attempted twenty years ago to secure an international exposition at the capital of the United States, but after considerable work had been done, a powerful lobby of Chicagoans got the ear of Congress and calmly carried the big show to Chicago. This was the quadrennial of the discovery of America. Twenty years ago Washington was little prepared for a great exposition such as have been held often in Paris, twice in Vienna, in London, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, New Orleans and Atlanta, but now the capital city is at least twice as capable in entertaining and lodging capacity as she was in 1890. Since then a Union railway station, the finest in the States, if not in the world, has been built; many new hotels have been erected, hundreds of apartment houses have sprung up and electric railways reaching to all parts of the surrounding country and towns have made, as it were, one city of Washington, Baltimore, Alexandria, Rockville, Fyattsville, Takoma, Chevy Chase and Falls Church, thus taking in, as it were, an area capable of offering accommodations to a half million visitors. But the greatest improvement reclamation of the Potomac Flats and their transformation into a beautiful park in the center of the city, as it were, for this park lies between Pennsylvania Avenue and the White House and the Potomac River. The park is perfectly level, of ample area, and admirably adapted as a show ground or site for a world's fair. At Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis it was necessary to travel for miles from the city in order to reach the expositions, and the fatigue suffered and the time lost going from lodgings to the fair and returning greatly interfered with the enjoyment and the educational benefits that might have been derived. The Potomac Park is in easy walking distance from the center of the city and easily accessible by already established street car lines from all parts of the surrounding country.

There is a plan to secure, if possible, ex-President Roosevelt as president of the exposition. Leading business and professional men in Washington have united in an effort to secure his acceptance. The Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce and other citizens' associations of the district are interested in the movement and there is strong probability that the greatest of human undertakings will be celebrated at the capital of the country most vitally interested in the completion of the Inter-oceanic Canal.

The events of the week in Congress have been interesting, but not particularly sensational. Mr. Root has finished his speech upon the administration railroad bill in which he expounded the Constitutional question involved and made the important admission that there were certain carriers in the country that would be exempt from the operations of the sections regulating stocks and bond issues.

The Senate committee investigating the high cost of living of which Senator Lodge is chairman, found a pretty tough witness in Wallace Pierce of Boston, yesterday. Mr. Pierce insisted that the tariff had advanced prices and when asked for specific instances he promptly gave them, citing a number of articles in common

use on which the prices had been advanced, due, he said, to the Payne-Aldrich bill.

There was a clash yesterday between Senator Nelson and Attorney Brandeis in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation Committee, in which the antagonism which has seemed to exist between the Attorney and the chairman from the beginning of the controversy was emphasized and intensified.

Several prominent members of Congress have stated that they do not think Congress can finish work and adjourn by the 15th of May as predicted by Senator Aldrich. Champ Clark of Missouri says July the 1st will still see Congress in session.

Pleasant Surprise.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Baptist Church at Beaver Dam gave a most enjoyable surprise dinner to Mrs. J. A. King, one of the members of the society, on last Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock. The occasion being Mrs. King's birthday. Mrs. King is known in Hartford and is the mother of R. W. King, the jeweler. To make the surprise more complete the members of the society did not assemble at the residence at the regular noon hour, but waited until the afternoon when Mrs. King had gone to a neighbors. Naturally she was greatly surprised when she returned home, after being sent for. The dining table was laden with things most tempting to the appetite, and the occasion was one long to be remembered by Mrs. King. All of the children of Mr. and Mrs. King were present with the exception of one daughter, Mrs. Lola Igleheart, of Oklahoma.

COMMITTEE CLOSES DEAL FOR GRADERS.

Makes Thorough Investigation of Various Machines Before Purchasing.

The committee appointed at the January term of the Fiscal Court to purchase road graders has closed a deal for them. The following report to the Fiscal Court embraces details of the transaction.

To the Fiscal Court of Ohio county:—We, the undersigned, constituting the committee heretofore appointed to purchase eight road machines to be used in working the roads in Ohio county, beg leave to report that after thorough investigation of the machines manufactured by four machine companies, viz: Perfection Machine Company, The Austin-Western Machine Company, The Indiana Road Machine Company and the J. D. Adams Road Machine Company, we have purchased eight machines from the J. D. Adams Company, consideration \$250.00 each. We purchased said machines after having seen the various machines manufactured by these companies operated and being satisfied that the Adams Machine will do the most work of the best class at the least expense to the county. We found that said machines run lighter, move more dirt and leave the road in a better condition than either of the other machines investigated. We also found that said machines will do a class of work, to-wit: Widen the roads by cutting down adjacent banks in a more satisfactory manner than either of the other machines and that the machines purchased were the most practical machines investigated for use in Ohio County.

We found that we could purchase the Austin Machine or the National Machine at considerable less than that given for the Adams machine, the Perfection machine being about the same price as the one purchased, but we were of the opinion that the machine purchased would be worth much more than the difference in the price of the machines to Ohio county.

Respectfully Submitted,
C. E. SMITH,
O. E. SCOTT,
W. B. TAYLOR,
Committee.

Commercial Club Meeting.

There will be a special call meeting of the Hartford Commercial Club at the court house here next Friday night. Important business will come up, of interest to every citizen. Let there be a large attendance. Come and bring a friend.

T. R. BARNARD, Pres't.

ROAD WORKING PLAN AMENDED

Parties May Pay Release Price Before Gradey Comes.

Reports are to The Effect That Plan is Meeting Approval of Everybody.

The Fiscal Court of Ohio county met in regular session at the courthouse in Hartford, Tuesday, all of the Justices, viz: B. S. Chamberlain, J. C. Jackson, John H. Miles, O. E. Scott, M. C. Cook, T. S. Sanders, C. V. Miles and J. L. Patton being present. Judge R. R. Wedding and County Attorney C. E. Smith were also present. Routine work has claimed attention of the court for the greater part of the session. The matters of detail in working the roads under the new plan was gone over and the previous order concerning same was amended to show that the \$1.50 which each road hand may pay and be released from road working for a year is to become due and payable when warned to work by the district overseer, and the overseer is authorized to warn said hands at any time he deems proper to do so. This amendment relieves the necessity of waiting until the road working crew reaches the section of the road on which the hand is assigned to work before payment of him may be demanded.

Road Supervisor, W. B. Taylor reported that contracts had been made in five of the eight districts for the teams to pull the graders during the season. The magistrates reported that overseers and operators had been recommended in nearly all of the districts. It only remains now for the contracts for pulling graders to be closed in the three remaining districts, and the arrival of the machines for the work to begin in every part of the county. Reports from the magistrates are to the effect that the plan is meeting with the approval of the people almost universally, most everyone being delighted with the idea of being released from road working on the payment of \$1.50.

The Fiscal Court yesterday, observed the operation of a gasoline traction engine by the International Harvester Company of America, with a view of ascertaining the advisability of purchasing one or more of these machines to pull road graders with. An expression has not been heard from all of the magistrates with reference to the matter, but it is hardly probable that any engines will be purchased at this season. They were well pleased with the work of the machines, but the outlay for same will be considerable and it is rather the opinion that the funds should be expended this year at least in placing the roads in as good condition as possible.

Supervisor, W. B. Taylor, has the road matter well in hand and he together with the overseers and co-operation of the magistrates in the various districts will, we predict do the county splendid work with highly satisfactory results.

A committee from the Town of Fordsville, composed of Messrs. W. S. Gaines and — Godsey reported to the court that the town had accepted the proposition of the Fiscal Court to the effect that it would build a mile of turn pike roads from the city limits, if the town would plow its main streets to the links thereof. It is deemed best however, before the county builds the pike adjacent to Fordsville, that steps be taken to change the road to better ground, the present road bed being so located that a pike on same would be impracticable.

A Hotly Contested Road Case.

The petition of R. I. Barnard and others for the establishment of a new road in the South-eastern part of the county was tried before Judge Wedding Monday. The case had been stubbornly fought between the petitioners and a small faction of the land owners for almost a year. The viewers reported establishing the road some months ago and fixed amount of damages to the various property owners who had not given the right of way, and to their report a part of the property

owners filed exceptions, being represented by attorneys Weaverlin & Woodward, J. P. Sandefur and Mack Porter, while the applicants were represented by attorneys Barnett & Smith. The case was submitted to a jury and after being out only a short time they returned a verdict sustaining the report of the viewers in practically every point, and ordered the road opened.

Death of Lon B. Davis.

Mr. Lon B. Davis died at his residence on Griffin Street, Tuesday morning about five o'clock after a lingering illness. A post mortem examination by doctors Ford, Riley, Wedding and Taylor revealed the fact that Mr. Davis' death was due to cancer of the stomach and liver. He was in the 46th year of his age and was a good industrious quiet citizen. He leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter, besides numerous friends and relatives to mourn his death. Funeral services were conducted by Revs. R. D. Bennet and J. W. Bruwer at Mt. Herman church at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon after which the internment took place in the cemetery nearby.

Runaway Boy Returns.

Some weeks ago we gave an account of four boys leaving their homes near Heflin, the sons of Messrs. Joseph Thomason, Ed Chinn and N. M. Russell. All the boys returned within a few days except young Paul Russell, and his continued absence caused his parents untold worry. Mr. Russell having employed every means to obtain some clue to his whereabouts. He was doubtless more worried than the others, because of the extreme tender age of this boy, as he was much younger than the others. After having sent Mr. John Johnson, a neighbor, to a number of cities and towns in the southern part of the state where it was thought the boy, or some trace of him might be found, he had post card photographs made and also a cut for newspaper and poster use and



PAUL RUSSELL.

had taken steps to offer a reward and flood the country with posters, hoping thereby to find his son. On Tuesday evening a telephone message announced that the wandering boy was returning home and had reached Utica in Davess county. The glad tidings being sent by young Samuels, a cousin, who met up with Russell by accident at Utica. The boy was soon at home with his happy parents, brothers and sisters, where a glad family reunion took place, the wanderer detailing his many experiences and hardships with the promise that he would never undertake such a trip again. He had been in Hopkinsville, Pinecon, Paducah, Harrisburg, Indiana and quite a number of other towns in the past two weeks and reported that he had only slept in a bed one night.

Sometimes boys necessarily must take some severe lessons before they are able to appreciate home and loved ones and it is hoped that these boys have had an experience which will be of much benefit to them throughout life.

CEDAR GROVE.

April 7.—Bro. Harper, Beaver Dam, filled his regular appointment at this place Sunday and Sunday night.

Mrs. Lou Berkley is visiting her brother, Mr. John Henry Thomas, at Narrows, this week.

Prof. Leslie Greer, of Bowling Green visited Miss Maggie Wedding Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Kate and Lydia Daniel are visiting their parents at Lehighfield this week.

Farmers in this community are very busy preparing to plant corn.

Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Boswell visited Mrs. Boswell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mitchell, Saturday night and Sunday.

We are glad to know that the Road and Bridge Commissioner, Mr. Nat Boswell, is building new bridges in this community as they are certainly needed.

STRANGE PUBLICATION

Letter Said to Have Been Written by the Christ.

Those Who Have a Copy in Possession Immune From All Kinds of Trouble.

Country papers through the Southwest are printing, usually at the request of subscribers, what purports to be a letter written by Christ. In this letter was an injunction that it should be "published" to the world by whoever found it, together with the statement that misfortune and bad luck would follow the person having possession of it in the event that it was not given publicity.

There is likewise a promise that whoever may have a copy of this letter in his or her possession will prosper and be followed by good fortune. The promise and the prediction seem to have had such effect on many persons that the spread of this letter bids fair to equal that of the famous "chain prayer" which swept over this country and England a few years ago.

A number of persons have sent copies of the letter to the Post-Dispatch with requests that it be printed. In many cases the explanation has been given that it was sent the writer by some friend, while in other instances it is clipped direct from a newspaper by the sender.

One of the latest of those to furnish a copy of it to the Post-Dispatch is Mae Lalbrant of 1291 Marshall street, Little Rock, Ark. She states that it was sent to her by Mrs. J. E. Atkins of Jonesboro, Ark., last September, and says: "I have had several disappointments, but otherwise my life has been very pleasant since this letter came into my hands."

According to the history of the letter as it is variously recorded it was written by Christ just after his crucifixion, signed by the Angel Gabriel 99 years after the Savior's birth, and presumably deposited by him under a stone at the foot of the cross.

On this stone appeared the legend: "Blessed is he who shall turn me over." No one knew what this inscription meant, or seemed to have sufficient curiosity to investigate until the stone was turned over by a child and the letter, which follows, was discovered:

"Whoever works on the Sabbath day shall be cursed. I command you to go to church and keep holy the Lord's day without any manner of work. You shall not idle or mispend your time in bedecking yourselves of costly apparel and vain dressing, for I have ordered it a day of rest. I will have that day kept holy that your sins may be forgiven you.

"You will not break my commandments, but observe and keep them, they being written by my hand and spoken from my mouth. You shall not only go to church yourself, but also your men-servant and maid-servant. Observe my words and learn my commandments.

"You shall finish your work every Saturday at 6 o'clock in the afternoon at which hour the preparation for the Sabbath begins. I advise you to fast five Fridays in the year beginning on Good Friday and continuing the Fridays following in remembrance of the five bloody wounds I received for you and mankind.

"You shall love one another and cause them that are not baptized to come to church and receive the holy sacrament that is to say, baptism and then the supper of the Lord, and be made a member thereof, and in so doing I will give you long life and many blessings. Your land shall be replenished and bring forth abundance and I will comfort you in the greatest temptation, and surely he that doeth to the contrary shall be cursed.

"I will send hardness of the heart on them, and especially on hardened and unrepentant unbelievers. He that hath given to the poor shall find it profitable. Remember to keep holy the Sabbath day, for the seventh day I have taken as a resting day to myself.

"And he that hath a copy of this letter, written by my own hand and spoken from my own mouth, and keepeth it, without publishing it to others, shall not prosper, but he that publisheth it to others shall be blessed by me, and if their sins be as many as the stars at night, and if they truly believe they shall be pardoned, and they that believe not this writing and my commandments will have my plagues upon you, and you will be consumed with your children, goods

cattle and all other worldly enjoyment that I have given you. Do but once think of what I have suffered for you—if you do, it will be well for you in this world and in the world which is to come.

"Whoever shall have a copy of this letter and keep it in their house, nothing shall hurt them, neither pestilence, lightning or thunder, and if any woman be in birth and put her trust in me she shall be delivered of her child. You shall hear no more news of me, except through the Holy Scripture, until the day of judgement. All goodness and prosperity shall be in the house where a copy of this letter shall be found. Finished."

From the hands of the child who found it the letter is said to have passed into the possession of a convert to the Christian faith. For some reason—possibly because of the persecutions to which Christians were frequently subjected, or from fear of ridicule—this convert failed to have the letter published.

He kept it, however, as a sacred memento of Christ, and as such passed it on to his eldest son, who likewise transmitted it, and thus it came down through many generations, but never was published, the tradition being that when it finally was given publicly it had been in this one family for more than a thousand years.

During all this period of time, the story goes the family suffered repeated and continuous misfortunes. Discouraged members had migrated to countries other than that in which the child had lived—Palestine, evidently—and at last one of them came to America, bringing the fateful letter with him.

Mrs. Fannie Wortman of Marion, Ind., is more or less familiar with the history of the letter since it came to America. The family having possession of it settled in Virginia, still keeping the fact of the letter a secret. It seems that descendants of the Virginia family moved further South, still followed by misfortune, and finally the last member, a daughter, approached her death bed.

One story is to the effect that with the death of this daughter the entire family which had for so many centuries disobeyed the injunction of the letter, and with dire results, was extinguished. At any rate—and this is Mrs. Wortman's understanding—the daughter, on her death bed, called a neighbor woman by the name of Thompson and turned the letter over to her, relating its history as it had come down through a thousand years or more.

Impressed by the story she had heard from the lips of the dying girl, and by the text of the letter, the Thompson woman immediately began an attempt to have it published, and it appeared in the Rome (Ga.) Tribune Oct. 31, 1891. From there it was reprinted in the Dalton (Ga.) Citizen, and Mrs. Wortman, now living at Marion, Ind., clipped it and retained it in her possession for many years.

Recently Mrs. Wortman had it republished in a Marion paper, stating at the time that during the time she had retained the letter in her possession without having it published, or attempting to, she has had a species of bad luck which she attributes to her failure to secure publicity for the letter.

Mr. Ruble Crutchfield of Trezevant, Tenn., is another woman who claims that having the letter in her possession without securing its publication has brought her a varied lot of misfortunes. She retained it for three years, then induced the Greenfield (Tenn.) Times to print it.

From the revival of the publicity given the letter by reason of the actions of Mrs. Wortman in Indiana and Mrs. Crutchfield in Tennessee it has spread far and wide, and continues to each week as before indicated.

BUFORD.

(Too Late for Last Week.)

March 26.—Farmers are getting along nicely with their work. Some are planting corn, and garden and setting hens.

Miss Belle Hunsley who is teaching school at Red Hill visited her parents Saturday and Sunday and attended Sunday School at this place Sunday afternoon.

Prof. J. P. Holbrook and wife, of Orlando, Florida, arrived last Thursday to visit their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Holbrook and are talking of locating in Kentucky.

Mr. Gilbert Holbrook, Owensboro, and Mrs. Charles Tichenor, of Russellville were at the bedside of their mother, Mrs. J. D. Holbrook, who has been sick so long and is gradually growing weaker, last Friday.

Mr. Archie Taylor, Owensboro visited relatives in this community last week.

Mr. Mirt Kirk, wife and little daughter, Edith May, Clear Run, visited Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Kirk from Saturday until Sunday.

Mr. Joseph Hamlett and family were the guests of his brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Hamlett from Saturday until Sunday.

FOR A NEW FOOD SUPPLY

Importation and Breeding of Selected Game.

Bill in Congress—Reclamation of the Arid and Semiarid Regions.

Representative Broussard's bill, providing a small appropriation for the importation and breeding of selected domestic and game animals will have an immediate hearing before the Agricultural Committee of the House. The information that will be submitted to the committee, if he hearing are extended for a week or two, will insure, in all probability, a favorable report. Col. Roosevelt's hunting trip has called special attention within the past six months to the certain adaptation of a number of valuable African game animals to conditions existing in our Southern and Southwestern States. Maj. Frederic Russell Burnham, an American hunter and naturalist of the foremost authority, who served as chief of scouts with the army of Lord Roberts in South Africa, has lately presented this subject with convincing effect, and Capt. Fritz Duquesne, an Afrikaner of distinction, has been urging the same proposition before leading members of Congress and in the course of his lectures.

The conclusions reached by these leading advocates are fully supported by all naturalists who have given special study to the question, and we may assume with confidence that this undertaking will have the enthusiastic support of Col. Roosevelt upon his return to this country. The remarkable similarity of the arid and semiarid regions of some of the Western and Southwestern States to the African veldt and desert lands has been particularly marked. It is maintained by detailed comparisons that there can be no doubt of the successful development of vast numbers of the most useful and harmless game animals of Africa on the lands which are now lying waste in America.

These importations would replace in great measure the loss suffered by the heedless and ruthless extinction of the American bison and antelope. An important food supply may be obtained in this way to offset the noted shrinkage with the opening of the century in our meat supply relative to population. The prairie and farm lands upon which our domestic animals live would not be encroached upon by this imported game, as their range is over a country which will not support cattle and sheep.

Furthermore, there are vast stretches of swamp and marsh lands in the Gulf States which may be reclaimed by the introduction of animals like the hippopotamus, waterbuck and warthog, which feed upon aquatic plants and are greatly serviceable in Africa in clearing the water courses for drainage and transportation. A recent report in the New Orleans Times Democrat details the destruction of the river fishing industry and the pollution of the waters by the congestion of part growth, and there is no possible measure of relief so certain and cheap as the breeding of animals whose nature food is this vegetation. In spite of his enormous bulk and formidable appearance, the hippopotamus is shy and harmless, and his range is confined to the water courses. The value of the hide as well as the flesh of this and other adaptable animals can be learned by any serious inquiry. Proposals which at first sight may look odd and whimsical to the mass of our readers will be seen to be matter-of-fact propositions when they become familiar.—Washington Post.

It's the World's Best.

No one has ever made a salve, ointment or balm to compare with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It's the one perfect healer of Cuts, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Scalds, Bolls, Ulcers, Eczema, Salt Rheum. For Sore Eyes, Cold Sores, Chapped Hands, or Sprains, it's 25c at all druggists.

Don't be Afraid of the Comet.

There has been so much written and published about the visit of Halley's comet that the nervously inclined are lying awake at nights wondering what they are going to do when the heavenly visitor smashes into the earth. Everything, from absolute annihilation down to having our eyes, lungs and houses filled with comet tail, has been anticipated by the ill-informed. It is, therefore with considerable satisfaction that we are told by a writer in the Century Magazine that nothing dreadful is going to happen. To be sure, this astronomer

hasn't been on earth since Halley's comet came as close to this mundane sphere as it will on May 18, 1910, so he cannot speak from experience. But astronomers have a neat way of figuring things down to a fine point, although they are dealing in millions and billions as nonchalantly as the corner grocer deals in pounds and ounces, and he figures out safely for us all during the visit of the comet.

The comet itself is traveling at a rate of 2,000,000 miles a day which expressed colloquially, is "going some." If it were a hot mass of metal or nickel, or burning liquid, and if it ran into terrestrial open switch or telegraphed itself on Mother Earth, there would undoubtedly be a cataclysm. But the comet is being steered by a power higher than that of any train dispatcher on the globe, and is not liable to get off the main line.

When the nervous individual is finally convinced that a head-on or rear-end collision is impossible, he immediately turns around and declares that perhaps we will all be smothered by the comet's tail. The writer in the Century Magazine makes plain for his fellow-men however, that even this is a possibility so remote that it can be placed in the category of the impossible. The head of Halley's comet is made up of meteorites either of fine dust or bodies several feet or several miles, for your astronomer is charmingly vague sometimes in his measurements. In diameter, these meteorites consist of iron and about five per cent of nickel. The "tail" is gaseous appendage and highly rarefied. It would be invisible if it were not for certain "ions" of electricity given off by the sun. When these "ions" combine with the molecules of comet gas, the result is a train of electrified gas, as it were, which becomes visible. It is not of such density that it would interfere with the breathing of the inhabitants of the earth even if the world passed through it or if it swept over the world.

This should be cheering news to the worried individual who wonders if his life insurance covers death by a comet's tail—or whether any one would be left to collect it after the 18th of May. It would seem that all of us can sit tight and enjoy the visit without feeling that before it is over we are to be swept into oblivion.—Times Star.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

City Alluring and Deceptive.

Farmers' Institutes are passing mournful resolutions over the fact that "not since the rebellion do we find agriculture conducted by so many old men, women and children as in the present times." They think that the condition is mainly due to increase in farm taxes and discriminations favoring great corporations, driving young men from the farms. These things may have something to do with it, though certain it is, that young men of the farm never escape high taxes or corporation oppression by migrating to the city. But doesn't the real cause lie in the early training or erroneous training of the children of the farm?

What are the youth of the farm taught? What is held up before them as the desirable aim of life? Is it contentment and happiness, or riches and social or other position? Isn't it pretty much a matter of ambition? And ambition is very largely a matter of early training.

On the farm the young man can have good food, an essential to good health, good clothes, remunerative work, independence and a mighty sight better society than he is likely to strike elsewhere. Ninety-five out of a hundred farmer boys find in the city impure air, disease of some sort, wages that cost of city living reduces to less than they could demand on the farm, bossism more or less brutal, and most inferior social surroundings. Still, they give up the manhood-building life of the farm and flock to the excitement and possible luxuries of the city. They are not taught the difference between the substantial of life and the luxuries. Their ambition, if cultivated at all, is not directed toward the real substantial.

In their farm home life they are not shown that city business life means the struggle of superlative selfishness and merciless greed; that "social position" often merely means, Thaw's, of higher or lower degree; that high position of any sort only means drain on vital resources, slavery to irremediable conditions and premature old age. The youth of the farm are not taught concerning the substantial that lie within their reach, or warned against the lies, the subtleties, the vanities and disappointments to which they would fly at the early dawn of manhood. And verily, the old man, the woman and the children are doing the farm work to a surprising extent.—Philadelphia Star.



To keep out draughts, moisture and ill-health, invest in

Heartbetter

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, RAINCOATS AND CHILDREN'S SUITS

Manufactured by DAVID M. PFALZER & COMPANY

This brand has been manufactured for nearly a quarter of a century, during which time it has risen from an infant industry to its present gigantic size.

Honesty of purpose and meritorious merchandise get public confidence and hold it. This make of Young Men's and Children's clothing can only be found on sale here, at

CARSON & COMPANY,

Incorporated
Hartford, - Kentucky.

Almost Butcher Shop Riots.

To prevent a riot among 300 excited Ghetto Jews, some of whom are stockholders in the Independent Jewish butcher shops and other followers of the regular "kosher" sellers, the police arrested about fifteen of them, and broke up a meeting at a synagogue at Fourteenth and Carr streets last night at 7 o'clock. A meeting was called to consider the settlement of the situation growing out of the closing of the so-called "trust" shops.

According to the police, President Nathan Harris of the Independent forces and his followers filed into the synagogue at Fourteenth and Carr streets about 5 o'clock, two hours before the anti-independents came around. When the latter arrived on what they thought was the scheduled hour, two hours later, they were dumfounded to find Harris in the chair.

Instantly a demand was set up for him to vacate the chair. According to the police, a score of men wanted to preside or have their friends preside. But Harris and his forest stood their grounds. The uproar became terrific, the wailing in Yiddish sounded to the police like a riot.

They took fifteen of the debaters to the Fourth District Station. There they found that no one would lodge complaint against another, and the police released all. The only names learned by the police were Harris, Vice President Blum and Secretary Rich of the independent shops' faction.

The "kosher" meat famine will be ended to-day when the forty-two so-called "trust" butchers who closed their shops Saturday night will reopen. The settlement of the rouble was brought about by Rabbi Rosenfield, who worked to bring about a reconciliation. The "trust" butchers will sell meat at 14 cents without bones and fat and 13 cents with bones and fat. The co-operative butchers charge 12 cents, and will not say whether they include bones and fat or not. The "trust" butchers say that they have proven to the people of the Ghetto that they can't get along without them, and that they must pay the prices demanded or go without meat. They say that over half of the people have gone without meat since they closed their shops. The co-operative butchers claim the "trust" butchers closed thinking that the co-operative shops could not supply the demand, which they say they have done. They say that they will gain increased patronage as a result of the war.

Five Courageous Girls.

According to the Louisville Courier-Journal, five Lafayette Ind., girls are going to South Dakota to take up homesteads. Each of them will enter a claim of 160 acres of land. They will be required to live on the land for fourteen months, after which it will become their property.

It requires a good deal of courage to do that sort of thing, but if the girls persevere in their undertaking it will result profitably. In the celebrated Oklahoma rush many years ago a Kentucky woman secured a tract of land which eventually became very valuable. Since that time there have been many such instances. The Indiana girls will endeavor to secure tracts of land that adjoin each other. Should they succeed in doing so, they will have one another for neighbors and will not be so isolated as other-

wise would be the case. They will find hardships to encounter at best during their enforced residence on their claims. These will be minimized to a considerable extent by sensible co-operation.

If these girls have had any experience in farm life it will be valuable to them in their Western enterprise. If they have not there is a great deal they must learn, and it will be rather surprising if they hold out for the fourteen months which Uncle Sam exacts. Should they succeed in the venture they will have proved that they are made of the material of which pioneers are made.

There are a good many young men in this country who are not doing much good for themselves or anybody else. Some of these might well emulate the example set by the five courageous Indiana girls.

Stops the Cough, heals the Lungs

QUICK'S COUGH MEDICINE

If not better than any other money back

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Gasoline Engines



Pumps water, grinds feed, shells corn, &c. Works every day at a small cost to operate. All sizes for all purposes. Send for catalogue 802. Address,

FAIRBANKS-MORSE & CO.,

Louisville, Ky.

HOW TO HAVE THE BEST COWS.

Must Watch Each Individual, Find
Out Her Habits and What
She is Doing.

We are all agreed that it is advisable to have only good cows in our herds, and the best are none too good when measured by their profits; but it is not always possible to get the best, or even very good; hence we have been content to make the most possible out of what we have had, although we have had all along been aware that we ought to have done better. The idea that a poor cow is better than no cow has much to be said in its favor, but I do not intend to say it here. However, the average farmer is not so stubborn minded as some men seem to think, for he is usually willing to learn better ways than he has been practicing, although he rightly asks for proof to sustain theory, says a writer in the New York Tribune Farmer. Conservative the dairyman is from necessity, but he is at the same time enterprising and progressive. The widespread interest in the new move for making dairymore profitable through a weeding-out process by means of the cow-testing associations that are now being organized in several sections of this country, as well as in other nations, furnishes ample proof that the cow owners of the present are alive to their needs.

These associations are a new thing here and, like all new things, more is probably claimed for them than experience will prove true. Be that as it may, they are a good thing, and if their lessons are rightly interpreted and applied to practice much good may result. But a note of warning is always in order as regards enthusiasm for the new, because there is danger that disappointment in some things may cause disgust with the whole proceeding, and we thus lose whatever good might be found. By the test we may know what each cow is doing, but, as it seems to me, this is not enough. Some way needs to be devised by which we may also know what each individual in the herd is capable of doing. Up to the present there has been no way of determining this except by actual experiment with the cows. But if the newer theory of feeding is correct, then we have a basis from which to work upward with our cows. If it be true that our cows should be fed not in proportion to their weight with regard to what we want them to do, but in proportion to what they are actually doing, then many so-called poor cows are undoubtedly good ones when rightly fed. If a 6 per cent cow and a 3 per cent cow are each being fed alike and the one giving the richer milk is being fed enough protein, then it is evident that the other is getting twice as much as she needs. Reducing her ration to her needs might effect a saving large enough to throw the balance on the right side of the account, and she might be a really valuable animal instead of a poor one, as new regarded.

Here is a phase of the subject not to be lost sight of if the progress desired is to be made. It may not be the cow's fault that she is unprofitable. There are probably fewer real poor cows now than there are poor feeders. Because a man feeds liberally that is no evidence that he is a good feeder. When our good friend Dr. Smead fed his first cow a peck daily of bran and meal until he turned a good dairy cow into more or less had beef he was a liberal feeder, but he admits he was not a good one. One lesson taught him, while some have failed to learn as much from twenty. In a discussion following an institute lecture one farmer said it didn't make much difference what kind of grain the cows had if they only had enough of it. I admit that a liberal quantity of most any grain will give good results for a while, but those results will not be continuous unless the ration is balanced well enough to meet the needs of the cow.

Most farmers feed all their cows alike, for two reasons. One is for the convenience of the feeder, and the other and more binding one is that the idea is nearly universal that what is good for one cow must necessarily be good for all other cows. The first reason is excusable but the other is wholly unwarranted, and should be rooted out of our minds, even though it requires a strong and steady pull to get it out. When a cow possesses the dairy type to a reasonable degree and isn't proving profitable, there is some good reason for it. In theory cow; in practice the good cow always has the dairy type.

The conformation and the quality should be found together always.

There's more strength
in a bowl of

Quaker Oats

than in the same
quantity or the same
value of any other
food you can eat.

Most nourishing,
least expensive

Regular also 10c packages, and hermetically
sealed tins for hot climates.

When the former exists without the latter it is the fault of some man, and can not be justly charged of some man, and can not be justly charged up against the cow. Either the man who raised her failed so to feed her as to develop her dairy qualities or her owner is not furnishing her the proper kinds and amounts of food. The chances are that her early treatment was faulty. I believe it to be true that more cows are ruined before they are 2 years old than after they come in milk. On every hand we hear it said that men have tried to improve and breed up their herds on, to get helpers that have proved inferior to their mothers. As a result pure-bred sires have been blamed and pure-bred stock ridiculed, while scrubs have continued to flourish. When a well-bred helper proves inferior to the parent stock it is unusually the fault of the breeder and not of the breed. Let us shoulder our own mistakes and not blame the sire and dam for our lack of wisdom in feeding. The nerve force must be kept up, the lung capacity made larger and the digestion powerful and almost unlimited. Nerves, lungs, stomach and milk—secure the first three with any dairy-bred helper, and the last, which is the object for which we work, will not fail.

Sometimes we act too hastily and condemn a helper before she has had her chance to prove what she can do. If I had a well-built helper that showed the evidences of being a good dairy cow and she failed to do good work the first year I should try her the second time. Full development does not come with the first year. This holds true, no matter at what age the helper is first bred. My best cow has freshened with her third calf, and it would take big money to buy her to-day. As a helper, her first year's work was not satisfactory, and many men would have discarded her. But she came from a good cow and carried in her body markings of good dairy animal, so I kept her for another trial. She is now proving the wisdom of that decision. So I say that I believe many helpers are condemned too hastily.

Breeding is an art that calls for something more than a simple mating of animals of the desired breed. There must be not only the qualities in the animals mated, but there must exist also the power to transmit those qualities to the offspring. Feeding as an art calls for something more than a simple supplying of a sufficient amount to satisfy the appetite. It calls for a study of the individual needs of each animal being fed. The feeders' art is not easily learned. Men who are thorough masters of the art of feeding are not so plentiful as those who are masterful breeders; and these are, indeed, few and far between. As the art of breeding, so, too, does the art of feeding include the science of feeding. Possibly we have placed too much dependence upon the breeders' art and have neglected the art of feeding to our detriment. Is it not possible—nay, probable—that many of our so-called failures in breeding are due to a lack of knowledge of the art of feeding? It must stand as true that, however well bred our herds may be, they can not prove profitable unless well fed; and we are rapidly coming to the time, if we have not already reached it, when good cow feeding will mean individual feeding according to each animal's needs.

The more uniform our herds, the less individual variation. This is a strong argument for a herd of the same breed, if not for the same family, for breeding would thus be simplified and labor saved and profit increased. So the subject of good cows and how to get them resolves itself down to this: Selection by test and the weeding out of unprofitable ones after proper feeding has shown the cow at fault; feeding each cow with regard to her product and her needs; breeding from a line of producers by judicious mating; feeding the growing helper for nerve force, lung capacity and digestive power, and then giving her a chance to prove her worth before condemning her. It is not an easy road, but it is safe and sure and other men have traversed it and left here and there by the way marks

to guide and help us on. So let us not be faint-hearted, but press ever onward toward our goal, confident in the fact that others have reached it and so may we. Of course, we may have to unlearn some things that we have believed true, but that is a part of life. Breeding and feeding of the cow for better results more profits, but it will also make us wiser men. So we have all to gain and nothing to lose, and may safely go in and win in the race.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. W. A. DILLINGHAM, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Eggs a la Los Angeles.

Toast six rounds of bread, spread with butter and put a poached egg on each. Cover each egg with Hollandaise sauce, arrange three asparagus tips on each and sprinkle with one tablespoonful of finely-chopped red or green pepper. A Hollandaise Sauce is a bit fussy to make, but if my directions are followed carefully, I think the result will be successful. Put one half cupful of butter in a bowl, cover with cold water and wash using a spoon. Take from water and pat between the hands until no water flies. Divide into three equal pieces. Put one piece in a saucepan with one tablespoonful of lemon-juice and the yolks of two eggs. Place saucepan in larger saucepan containing boiling water, and stir constantly with a wire whisk until butter is melted. Add second piece of butter and stir constantly until melted, as sauce thickens add third piece. Remove from fire and season with one fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and a few grains of cayenne.—Fannie Merritt Farmer in Woman's Home Companion for April.

Forced to Leave Home.

Every year a large number of coopers suffers whose lungs are sore and raged with coughs are urged to go to another climate. But this is costly and not always sure. There's a better way. Let Dr. King's New Discovery cure you at home. "It cured me of lung trouble," writes W. R. Nelson, of Calamine, Ark., "when all else failed and I gained 47 pounds in weight." It's surely the King of all cough and lung cures. Thousands owe their lives and health to it. Its positively guaranteed for Coughs, Colds, La-Grippe, Asthma, Croup—all Throat and Lung troubles. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free at all druggists.

HOLSTON.

(Left over from last Week.)

March 29.—Farmers are busy in this community getting ready to plant corn.

Rev. A. B. Gardner filled his regular appointment at Green River Saturday and Sunday.

Messrs. Bob and Nat Austin made a business trip to Bowling Green Saturday returning Tuesday.

Mr. Wing James, wife and little son, Oval, and Mrs. Mona Butler, visited Mrs. James' sister, Mrs. Ella Atchison, Saturday night.

Mr. George Arbuckle, of Wilcox, Tenn., visited his cousin, Mrs. Lizzie Austin Thursday.

Misses Pauline Johnson, Eura McKinley and Mae Hudson visited Miss George Austin Tuesday.

Mr. Cecil Rose, of Glasgow, visited Mr. John Maples Saturday night and Sunday.

Rev. C. N. Robison preached at Graham school house Monday night.

Reaching the Top

In any calling of life, demands a vigorous body and a keen brain. Without health there is no success. But Electric Bitters is the greatest health builder the world has ever known. It compels perfect action of stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, purifies and enriches the blood, tones and invigorates the whole system and enables you to stand the wear and tear of your daily work. "After months of suffering from Kidney Trouble," writes M. W. Sherman, of Cushing, Me., "three bottles of Electric Bitters made me feel like a new man." 50c at all druggists.

Quick's Cold and LaGrippe Medicine

Guaranteed to cure Colds and LaGrippe in 24 hours. Headache and Neuralgia in 30 minutes. At druggist or by mail.

J. C. Mendenhall Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind.

GREAT DAYS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Seventy Years ago \$25,000,000
Was Invested in Steam-boats.

Reviewing the golden age of river traffic when Mark Twain was a pilot on the Mississippi, a writer in the Travel Magazine for April says that some steamboats, like the John Simmonds, the Robert E. Lee or the Natchez did a \$10,000 business every round trip. This, however, was exceptional.

As a general rule, steamboating was not a paying industry, the most fortunate owners making but 6 per cent. on the money invested.

Many hungry mouths did the steamboat business fill in those days. In 1832 the number of men earning their living in the various departments of the trade has been estimated at 90,000 ten years later, counting only the laborers, engineers, pilots, repairers, and others of actual crews, there were about 150,000 men employed. During the year 1830, there was \$3,000,000 invested in steamboats, with a yearly expense of \$1,671,840 for wages, \$1,393,200 for wood, \$835,820 for provision and \$13,040 for other expenses. In 1839 almost \$2,000,000 was spent for wood alone along the shores of Western rivers.

The steamboat age began about 1821 and flourished for fifty years. As early as 1834 the number of steamboats on the Mississippi and its tributaries is estimated at 230 and in 1842 there were 450 vessels, with a value of \$25,000,000. But the golden era was from 1845 till the war. Never did the valley and steamboating prosper more than then. Thousands of bales of cotton were annually shipped to Southern markets; and the wharves of St. Louis and Memphis and Vicksburg and other large ports were stacked with piles of merchandise and lined with scores of steamers. But the war came on, cutting off communications between North and South, and sweeping the trade away. Iron-clads, built from mere peckers, paralyzed the mighty river. When peace was finally declared the survivors of the old steamboat days were dead, or engaged in other industries. The business picked up a bit, but fell off again before the cheaper and faster transportation of railroads. To-day the occupations of the wood cutters have vanished. A few packed lines control the Mississippi and Ohio river trade and along the levees of the big river cities only a half dozen or so steamboats can be seen at anchor, the last survivors of that gala period when the river was the great highway.—The April Travel Magazine.

QUICK'S COUGH MEDICINE

Quickest and best for coughs

GUARANTEED

Sold by druggists. Made by

J. C. Mendenhall Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind.

Celery Toast.

A dainty dish for Sunday-night tea is celery toast. For a small family, clean one moderate-sized stalk of celery, using all the stalk, root, and such leaves as are blanched and tender. Cut in small pieces, put over the fire and boil till tender, taking care not to have too much water, so that it may boil down and retain all substance. Add a generous pint of milk, keep over the fire until scalded, then thicken very slightly with flour, lastly adding a piece of butter the size of a hickorynut. You will need eight slices of toast, which should be brown and crisp. Butter these and lay in a deep covered dish. Turn the celery gravy over it and serve immediately. Do not dip the toast in the milk. This is a delicious dish of which a family does not easily tire. Convalescents usually enjoy it, also.—Irene Delamatt Cooper in Woman's Home Companion for April.

In Memory

Mrs. Delitha Trogden who departed this life March 18th, 1910, was born May 30th, 1812, age 68 years, 9 months and 18 days.

She was born in Granger county, Tenn., professed faith in Christ fifty-four years ago and united with the church in the same county until six years ago when she united with Clear Run Baptist church of which she was a faithful member. She was married to S. S. Trogden in 1860 and to them were born seven children, six boys and one girl. Two boys crossed over death's river sometime ago. She leaves four boys and one girl to mourn her loss, besides many grand-children and a host of friends.

After services conducted by Rev. R. E. Fuqua, she was laid to rest March 19th in Clear Run cemetery.

O. PARK.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

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sample latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once.

NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance. Proper freight, and allow TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL, during which time you may ride the bicycle and keep it as long as you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent.

FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10.00 to \$15.00 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone but us. Write for our catalogues and learn our unvarnished facts and prices. We are not making special offers to rider agents.

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the wonderful low prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$2.00 profit above factory cost. BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name, plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

COASTER-BRAKES, \$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF \$4.80 SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY \$4.80

The regular retail price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but in introduction we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 each (with order \$4.50).

NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES NAILS, Tacks or Glass will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than ordinary tires, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

IF YOU NEED TIRES don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

DO NOT WAIT or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Save \$75! BY PURCHASING ONE OF OUR

FULL BOOKKEEPING COURSE SCHOLARSHIPS

for only \$25. The regular price is \$100. Those who bring or mail this advertisement to us within five days after seeing it and telling us where they saw it will be able to have one reserved at the low rate of \$25. Books and stationery are included. No time limit. If not ready now, buy one for future use.



G. W. Schwartz

PRINCIPAL

Bryant Stratton

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Second and Walnut Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hartford Republican.

Entered according to law at the Postoffice at Hartford, Conn., as second class matter of the second class.

C. M. BARNETT - EDITOR

TELEPHONES.
Cumberland.....40.
Rough River.....22.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

The average politician does not want to see any office abolished.

Mr. Glavis is out of the Forest services but not out of the woods yet.

One of the articles in the Jeffries-Johnson fight agreement should stipulate that Johnson is to keep out of jail.

We have had a good many complaints on our enterprise in publishing a list of the laws passed by the late legislature in our issue of last week.

The victory obtained by the Insurgents in Congress seems to have been almost as temporary as the ones gained by the Insurgents in Nicaragua.

The Republican factions in Congress continue to swear fealty to President Taft and his legislative program. What the country wants is more doing and less swearing.

A newspaper dispatch says that shoes will soon go from \$4 to \$5. This in spite of free hides. What has become of the Democratic contention that free things make cheaper articles?

Which is the Better Tariff.

In his recent speech at Newark President Taft spoke in glowing terms of the large increase of customs revenues under the new Tariff law, and seemed to regard that as a complete vindication of the wisdom and efficiency of the revised schedules. It does not seem to have occurred to him that the Tariff which produces the largest amount of revenue is not necessarily the Tariff that is best for the country. An increase of customs revenues may be, and in this case is, accounted for by the fact of a heavy increase of imports of dutiable and competitive merchandise. Does the President regard that as the highest possible achievement in Tariff making? Does he not know that for every additional \$100,000,000 of duties collected there must come an additional \$250,000,000 of competitive goods to displace a far greater amount of the products of a domestic labor? Is that a consummation wished? Free-Traders and Importers and foreign manufacturers and big merchants who make greater profits on imported than on domestic goods very warmly approve of a Tariff that produces such results. But we should think that it might possibly occur to President Taft that a Tariff which increases the revenue may not prove an altogether unalloyed blessing, and that a very much better Tariff is one which restricts instead of increasing competitive imports, while at the same time providing sufficient revenue. That is what the Dingley Tariff did.

Horses vs. Motors.

More than 100,000 motor cars were manufactured in the United States last year, and the manufacturers estimate that twice the output will be sold in 1910. Has the price of horses been lowered? Will it be affected in the future?

Men who deal in horses say that the horse industry in general not only has been unaffected by the development of power vehicles, but the price of horses has increased more than 50 per cent. within the last five years.

To prove this assertion, the horse lover refers to the last report of the United States Department of Agriculture. The report contains several complimentary statements about Dobbin.

The Government statistician has found that since 1890 horses have increased 81.2 per cent. in price and 33.6 per cent. in numbers. Two years ago there were 1,108,000 horses in Kansas and 957,000 in Missouri. The average value a head was \$87 in Kansas and \$88 in Missouri—One year later—January 1, 1909—the number of horses in Kansas had increased to 1,152,000, with an increase in value of \$2 a head. In Missouri on the same date the number of horses was 995,000 and their value had increased \$3 a head.

The horse lover is careful to explain that in arriving at the values given the statistician has had to estimate thousands of horses worth not more than \$1.48 each, which brings down the average.

"The veriest old wind-broken skates have been sold on the market this year for \$75 each," remarks the horse lover, "and a good draft horse

will sell for \$250 any day."

"Yes," replies the motorist after the report has been read to him, "the statistics undoubtedly give the horse the best of it; but notice that the animal referred to is the farm horse. Although the steam plow and motor truck have made encroachments upon the usefulness of the draft horse, he still is indispensable. His city brothers have suffered from competition by the motor car. What about the price of carriage and saddle horses, and the nags that pull express and delivery wagons?"

Only the horses used for pleasure driving have suffered in price from the use of motor cars. Few motor car owners keep a stable in addition to a garage, and the result has been a depreciation in the value of harness horses. A matched harness team that two years ago sold for \$700 or \$800, will at present bring not more than \$500 or \$600.

The discarding of carriage horses by motorists may be the reason that the price of horses purchased by the United States has remained stationary for the last year. Some of the horses replaced by motor cars are bought by firms that require better stock than the ordinary wagon horse. There are horses drawing hearses in Kansas City today that a few years ago were owned by wealthy men who were proud of their judgment of horseflesh. When the motor fever attacked them, the horses were sold at the first price offered.

The wagon horse is no slouch. Every year his price has climbed until today it is impossible to buy a serviceable team for less than \$400.

WYSOX.

April 6.—Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Benton, of near Paradise, visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Q. M. Benton from Friday until Monday.

Mr. Gus Benton is on the sick list. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Benton and children spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Q. M. Benton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jones and daughter, Miss Katherine, Hartford, spent Saturday night with their daughter, Mrs. R. H. Taylor.

Mr. Hannibal Taylor spent Saturday night with Mr. W. P. Bennett.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Benton and children spent Sunday night with Mrs. Benton's sister, Mrs. Nellie Taylor.

Mrs. Bettie Whitescarver, of near Rochester, is visiting Mrs. R. W. Taylor.

Miss Ethel Taylor, of Union Hill, is visiting friends and relatives in this neighborhood this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Elliott and two daughters, Kate and Iris, were the guests of Mr. Elsie Kitchen Sunday.

Mrs. Shelby Nelson and daughter, Cliffee Lee, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. R. V. Davenport.

Mrs. Carrie Bennett and two children spent Sunday with Mrs. R. V. Davenport.

Miss Jewel Taylor, Rochester, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Allen Taylor.

Mr. Cash Wakeland left for his home in Ennis, Texas, Monday, after two weeks visit to friends and relatives in his native State.

SELECT.

April 5.—Mr. S. M. James, of this place and Mrs. Martha Fulkerson, of Rensselaer, were married in Hartford last Thursday. Mr. James is Postmaster at this place and is a pleasant old gentleman. He and his bride have the best wishes of all their friends.

Mr. George Abuckley, of Tennessee, visited friends and relatives here for several days last week. This is the first time he has been back to his old home since he left twenty-one years ago.

Messrs. Delmer Stewart and Earl Smith, who are attending school at Bowling Green, visited their parents here from Saturday until Tuesday.

Mr. Avery Stewart and family, of Cromwell, visited Mr. J. J. Stewart and family Saturday night and Sunday.

Prof. and Mrs. J. Alex Rhoads have moved to Mr. Estil Arbuckle's farm near this place. We regret very much to see them leave town.

Mr. Guy Ranney and wife, of Beaver Dam are visiting here this week.

Mr. C. W. Ranney was in Hartford, Saturday on business.

There was a union Sunday School organized here Sunday, March 27. Mr. J. J. Stewart was elected Superintendent and Miss Floy Ranney Secretary.

Farmers are getting along nicely with their work. There will be a great deal of corn planted this week.

A. S. of E.

Beaver Dam Magisterial District Union met at Beaver Dam, March 26th, 1910. The first thing in order was the election of a chairman, which resulted in H. T. Porter being chosen. After some interesting talks and suggestions adjourned to meet with the Union Local at Union School house, Saturday, April 23rd, 1910, at 1 o'clock. Let each local in the district send delegates as important matters will come up at the meeting.

HORACE L. TAYLOR, Sec.

SUICIDE IS CORONER'S VERDICT.

Dan Monarch, Well-Known Young Man, Puts Bullet in Side At Owensboro.

Owensboro, Ky., April 4.—An inquest was held to-day by Coroner Lancaster into the death of Dan Monarch, and the verdict was that he came to his death with suicidal intent by shooting himself in the left breast with a pistol.

The members of the family heard the report of a revolver in Mr. Monarch's room and rushing in found him unconscious with a revolver by his side.

He stated to his physician after inflicting the wound that he was sorry that he had attempted to take his life and that he desired to get well. He asked for the family to call several physicians to his bedside. Mrs. M. V. Monarch, his mother, is prostrated over his death.

Daniel Monarch was about 35 years of age and leaves a wife and five young children. He was married to Miss Pauline Mattingly, one of the most beautiful girls of Owensboro. He was a son of the late M. V. Monarch, who was at one time one of the largest distillers in the country. His mother is living, besides one sister and two brothers.

Monarch returned here a few days ago from Louisville where he had been working in the yards of a railroad company. He lost a big fortune several years ago and it is claimed that he brooded over the loss of his money and was dissatisfied with the hard work he was forced to do.

Old Folk's Day at Baptist Church Next Sunday—Lord's Supper Postponed.

On account of rain just at preaching hour at the Baptist church Sunday, many of those who were anxious to hear the discourse on "The Lord's Supper" were kept away. So by vote of the congregation both the discourse and the sacrament were postponed until the third Sunday at the 11 o'clock service.

Next Sunday will be observed as "Old Folk's Day." All will find a welcome, but the old people are especially invited. Seats will be reserved for them and they are to have the lead in singing, etc. The song and praise service will begin at 10:30 and the preaching at 11 o'clock. The theme will be "Heaven." At the close of the service each old person will be given a souvenir of the occasion. "Come thou with us and we will do thee good." Let us make it a great day.

At the Sunday night service the pastor will deliver the lecture on "Rescued From Catholicism." In this he will tell his personal experience—how he was saved from the Catholic faith to a personal faith in Christ.

J. W. BRUNER, Pastor.

Reveries Amidst the Tombs.

I strolled a little while ago into a country churchyard and spent a solitary hour among the voiceful monuments of stone and clay that marked the sacred slumber ground of death.

The first chill of the autumn wind was on the withering grass; a recent frost had touched the forest leaves, and a gentle south wind shook them slowly down. The yellow sunbeams came pulsing through a smoky envelope that rimmed the distant horizon in robes of blue. No human voice nor note of bird nor chirp of insect broke upon my sad and silent reverie.

Only me. All else was death, and yet were death not wholly silent. These mounds of clay, great and small, spoke to me with forceful energy of the life that was upon the earth but was now dissolved into crumbling dust.

In this large grave, unmarked by flower, shrub, or stone, lies the wife and mother of a home. Here lies and mother of a home. Here lies the pulseless arms that once caressed a devoted husband, and thrilled joyful childhood with their soft embrace. Here lies a tongue, now never more to move, that once trembled with the story of a heart's devotion for the man she loved and lulled a baby to sleep with an evening song. Here lie the lips, through which life's warm red blood can never course again, whose holy kiss has oftentimes thrilled the hearts of life and sometimes sadly pressed the cheek of death. Here lies a heart that beat out its time and rests, sh, here was life, now here is death. The story of this life can never now be told, but likely ran the common course of joys and pains and earned at last the peaceful rest. It is taking here.

Over there a half length grave speaks to me; not loud, indeed, but in piercing strength, that moved my heart to pity and to tears. It was

the story of youth pausing upon the threshold of life to surrender buoyant and boundless hope to the pitiless demands of death. There is an element of irreparable sadness here, not present to death of infancy or age. Infancy is innocence refined for the trial, and age is the harvest ripe for the garner, but conscious youth surrenders hope with the sadness of a king putting off a crown.

But at last I turned to a tiny mound over which the creeping vines had spread their protecting branches. Here in supple white dress lies a heart torn from a mother's bosom, tears gushed from a father's eyes and sorrow flowed from the hearts of sisters and of brothers. I look about the silent cemetery and hear again the heartrending wails and moans of awful agony that went up from these once open graves.

I had come here to escape for an hour the memory of the envy and jealousy and ingratitude of the living, in which I too largely share, to humble my heart by communing with the dead and I bore away ample reward.

J. H. THOMAS,

Narrows, Ky.

AETNAVILLE.

April 5.—People were very glad to see the recent rains as they were needing it very badly.

Mr. Jesse Loyd and family, Reynolds, and Mr. Arthur Ford and family, Herbert, were the guests of Mr. J. H. Loyd and family Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Newton entertained the young folks very pleasantly Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Gilliams, Island, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Divens.

Mr. G. W. Morgan, who is ill of drowsy is no better.

Miss Lois Harrison, of Haynesville, was the guest of relatives at this place Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Phillips and sons, Havard and Felix, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Phillips Saturday night.

Mr. Ben Newton has moved to the Brashear property just vacated by Mr. James Tierney. Mr. Tierney moving to Irvington.

Mr. Nat Lyons Sr., of Whalen is the guest of Mr. Miner Lyons and family today.

Mr. Chas. Divens has purchased a new buggy.

Mr. and Mrs. —Tanner, Magnn, were guests of their daughter, Mrs. E. H. Morgan a few days last week.

Mr. Van Morgan, of Ralph, is the guest of his brother, Mr. G. W. Morgan.

HOPEWELL.

April 5.—Sunday School was organized at Pond Run last Sunday with Owen Ross Superintendent and Rhoda Williams Secretary. 2:30 o'clock has been the time agreed upon for meeting.

M. C. M. Wakeland, Ennis, Texas, returned home last Monday.

Miss Willie Brown and Mr. Ernest Rowe spent Sunday with Misses Rhoda and Maggie Williams.

Darrell, the little son of John Cummins happened to a painful accident Monday while playing in an old room by falling on an old broken stone jar, cutting a gash in his face about an inch and a half long. The doctor was immediately summoned and took two stitches. The little fellow is getting along nicely.

Miss Benette Hunley returned last Saturday after several weeks visit to friends and relatives at Cleaton, Ky. Miss Myrna Graves is visiting in Central City this week.

Miss Carrie Russell spent Monday night at Mr. Jim Williams.

Mr. Jim Shull, who has been sick for the past several weeks is slowly improving.

RENDER.

April 5.—D. W. Gwynn, Harry Draper and Wm. Congal were in Central City last Thursday and Friday.

Simon Jones and Simon Steephens spent Saturday and Sunday in Central City.

Miss Ollie Howard, of Central City spent Sunday here.

Miss Lucy James and Mrs. S. B. Bishop were in Vine Grove Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Gillen, of Island, were here Sunday and Monday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Parsons.

James Dean has returned from Tell City, Ind., after a ten days visit.

Robert Blackburn, Linton, Indiana, is visiting here at this writing.

Robert Corgal and Robert Stokes, Jasonville, Ind., are visiting relatives here.

Hywel Davis, Louisville, was here yesterday.

A. S. Taylor, Frank Hocker and Hubert Clark were in Hartford yesterday.

Scott Millard and J. B. Hardin went to Owensboro yesterday.

W. S. Vick, Owensboro, was here today.

E. M. Hardin went to Louisville today.

OFFERS PLACE TO HIS SECRETARY.

Gov. Wilson Gives McKenzie R.

Todd Refusal of State Inspectorship.

Frankfort, Ky., April 4.—Gov. Willson announced today that he had offered to McKenzie R. Todd, his Private Secretary, the position of State Inspector and Examiner to succeed M. H. Thatcher. Mr. Todd has not decided whether he will accept the place, but the announcement of the tender was made to stop applications for the place until Mr. Todd has made up his mind.

The Governor said he felt Mr. Todd had earned his promotion. It is expected that Mr. Todd will accept and the Governor will have to find a new Secretary.

For Sale.

All kinds of Fertilizers, Field Seeds and Rock Salt. For further particulars call on or address,

W. E. ELLIS,
The Produce Man,
Hartford, Ky.

BALD KNOB.

April 6.—Sunday School is progressing nicely at this place with Mr. Will Taylor Superintendent and Mr. Perryman Embury Secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. Len Leach have the grippe.

Miss Geneva Rayner has returned home after a week's visit with her uncle, Mr. V. D. Leach.

Farmers are very busy plowing corn.

Mrs. Duda Taylor and daughter, Miss Emulous, were the guests of Mr. J. H. Torrence and family Sunday.

Mr. Cal Borah, Cromwell visited his daughter, Mrs. T. Davis Sunday.

Mr. Jim Taylor, wife and little son, Everitt visited Mr. Juke Leach and family Sunday.

Mr. Henry Taylor and wife returned to their home Sunday after visiting their daughter, Mrs. Pig Porter at Pinchecoe last week.

Mr. J. W. Taylor and family visited Mr. Charlie Smith and family at Select Sunday.

Mr. Dudley Leach and family visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Leach

DOCTORS FAILED. RESTORED BY PERUNA.

Catarrh of the Lungs

Threatened Her Life.

Miss Ninette Porter, Braintree, Vermont, writes: "I have been cured by Peruna."

"I had several hemorrhages of the lungs. The doctors did not help me much and would never have cured me. I saw a testimonial in a Peruna almanac of a case similar to mine, and I commenced using it."

"I was not able to wait on myself when I began using it. I gained very slowly at first, but I could see that it was helping me."

"After I had taken it a while I commenced to raise up a stringy, sticky substance from my lungs. This grew less and less in quantity as I continued the treatment."

"I grew more fleshy than I had been for a long time, and now I call myself well."

at Manda Saturday night and Sunday.

Messrs. Birch Coleman, Jim Snodgrass and Rethel Oglesby, Liberty, attended Sunday School at this place Sunday evening.

Mr. Leslie Sandefur visited his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Sandefur at Horton Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sandefur, Beaver Dam, visited Mr. L. D. Taylor Wednesday.

April is here, look out for the April fools.

COOPER SCHOOLHOUSE.

April 5.—Health in this community is very good.

Brother Gordon filled his regular appointment at Slaty Creek last Saturday and Sunday.

Quite a number of our farmers attended the County Union of the A. S. of E. at Hartford last Friday and Saturday.

Misses Alma Gray and Jessie Smith, of Union, visited Mrs. Ola Reed Saturday night and Sunday.

Mrs. Claud Lyons visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Coleman a few days last week.

Mr. E. E. Rogers has moved to his farm from Beaver Dam.

Mr. Lawrence Allen and family visited at J. P. Coleman's last Sunday.

Messrs. S. L. Stevens, Jim and Red Black went to Hartford Monday.

Mr. E. W. Jackson visited at S. L. Stevens Sunday.

The members of A. S. of E. will meet to-night to see about pooling and selling hens.

Spring Fertilizers.

On account of the short crop last year, a much greater effort must necessarily be made this year to overcome last year's deficiency. Something extraordinary must be done to compel old mother earth to yield us an abundant harvest. What can we do?

More thorough cultivation of the soil before planting the seed. By planting better seeds.

By a more liberal use of HORSE SHOE BRAND OF PURE ANIMAL MATTER FERTILIZERS.

Our warehouse is filled with the CHALLENGE CORN GROWER, PURE GROUND BONE, HOMESTEAD TOBACCO GROWER.

We are anxious to help you make a big crop. We are at your service any day.

E. P. BARNES & BROS.,

Beaver Dam, Ky.

FAIRS' Millinery Specials.



Our Millinery parlors are now a place of MUCH INTEREST. There are many REASONS why this is so. Here are, a few of them: Spring is a season every lady and child wants to look THEIR BEST. They have learned that we carry the largest Stock. They KNOW that they can depend on us for the LATEST STYLES. They KNOW that every week brings to us the NEW HATS that are out. They KNOW our PRICES are RIGHT. Join the crowds and come TO US. Pains-taking salesladies to wait on you. A satisfied customer is our best advertisement. Remember the bargain givers.

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

WHEN IT COMES TO DRUGS

Or a prescription, we've got the goods. We've got all the different lines of proprietary medicines and are prepared to fill your prescriptions just as the doctor wants them. We've got the pure drugs, and know how. And we've got all the other things that go along with the drug business, such as Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Stationery, Perfumes, Etc. We believe we can come nearer satisfying your wants than anybody in our business. Try us and see. Our prices are always right.

Hartford Drug Co.
(Incorporated.)

People Talk About Economy

But how many really KNOW, have PROVEN that there is no economy equal to that of buying and eating healthful food? This economy sometimes spends a few cents more a week on groceries just to be sure. This economy considers the health what is low priced and dear and what is moderate priced and cheap. The economy considers the health of a family the most valuable of assets. To people who practice this sort of economy we commend this Grocery stock of ours. Our methods have stood and are standing the severest tests along this line. If you appreciate the top notch Grocery quality, investigate

Her's Grocery.

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

Illinois Central Railroad--Time Table.

At Beaver Dam Ky.	
North Bound.	South Bound.
No. 132 due 5:15 a. m.	No. 121 due 11:35 a. m.
No. 132 due 12:30 p. m.	No. 101 due 2:48 p. m.
No. 102 due 2:48 p. m.	No. 131 due 8:05 p. m.

Ready-made Muslin Underwear at Fairs'.

Full line of Wash Shirts and Waists at Fairs'.

Fairs' 5c and 10c Basement contains 25c values.

Poor prices on rich Clothing at Carson & Co's.

We fit form, pocketbook and fancy. Carson & Co.

Your satisfaction is our success. Carson & Co.

Shopping here is pleasant. Carson & Co.

We neither buy nor sell questionable goods. Carson & Co.

To give largest values is our constant aim. Carson & Co.

We buy as low as we can and sell the same way. Carson & Co.

Hartford Mill Co. has lots of good Bar Corn and Oats to sell.

Call Tapscott, the Florist, Owensboro, Ky., for cut flowers for all occasions. Camberrlain phone 45L.

Miss Fannie Whittinghill, who was recently graduated from the Bowling Green Business College, has accepted a position as stenographer for Mr. G. B. Likens.

We still have good things to eat in the way of Fresh and Cured Meats, Lard, Family Groceries and Vegetables. W. H. MORE & SON, Hartford, Ky.

Noah White, the grocer, makes a specialty of the best goods in his line. Sells cheap and delivers free in Hartford. Give him your order for good things to eat.

Leave your laundry with Lyons & Duke, (Hartford Grocery Company) for the Richmond Steam Laundry, Richmond, Indiana. This laundry always gives satisfaction. Prompt delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. 28tf.

Every week adds new things in Fairs' Millinery Department.

Fairs' Suits fit like tailor-made clothes. Call and get our prices.

You must see Fairs' Ladies and Men's Oxfords. They are the latest.

Mr. Norvall Brown, McHenry, remembered us pleasantly while here Monday.

Bring your eggs to us. We pay the highest market price.

Hartford Grocery Co.

Our Town Talk Flour is a good one. Price per bbl. \$6.50.

Hartford Grocery Co.

We are prepared to furnish you Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Shoes. Carson & Co.

Prof. S. P. McKinney, Rockport, paid our office a pleasant call last Monday.

Mr. Mack Fogle left Thursday for Dixon, Ky., for a few days visit with a school mate.

Mr. Sherman Coleman, Beaver Dam, R. F. D. No. 1, came in to see us while here Monday.

Mr. Claud Baldwin, of Owensboro, formerly of this city visited friends here Wednesday.

When you are hungry and want something good and appetizing to eat, visit City Restaurant. 364

Mr. James Whittinghill, Narrows, R. F. D. No. 1, paid our office a pleasant call while here Tuesday.

No better flour made than our Victor. Price per sack 90c; per bbl. \$7.00. Hartford Grocery Co.

Mr. J. W. Baker, Render, called to see us while in town Monday and renewed his faith in the Republican.

Schlemmer's bread fresh from the bakery every day at W. H. Moore & Sons. Will deliver only with other goods.

We have a beautiful line of decorative and wedding plants. A post card from you will bring a price list. Tapscott, Florist, Owensboro, Ky.

We still have good things to eat in the way of Fresh and Cured Meats, Lard, Family Groceries and Vegetables. W. H. MOORE & SON, Hartford, Ky.

Leave your Laundry at Cleve Her's grocery. Work guaranteed and prompt delivery. Agent for Madisonville Steam Laundry, Madisonville Ice & Laundry Company, Incorporated. 11

EGGS FOR SALE--Pure Barred Plymouth rock eggs, \$1. for setting of fifteen. Mrs. John W. Sandefer, of rural route No. 7, Hartford, Ky., Telephone through Hartford exchange. 11

I am now handling a complete line of feed stuffs, Bran, Corn, Crushed Corn, Oats, Poultry Food, Cracked Corn, Crushed Shells and Mica Grits. Also flour and Meal. Strictly cash. W. E. ELLIS, Hartford, Ky.

MANDA.

April 5.--As April belongs to all fools, I thought I would get in my little say.

The weather is fine and after the rain things look lively.

News is scarce only plowing, planting corn and mad dog talk is the order of the day. A dog acting very strange passed through here some days ago and biting everything in his reach. He was finally killed at Renrow after he had bitten several other dogs and some stock and one man, Mr. Harvey Embury.

Born to the wife of T. H. Balze, on the 3rd inst. a boy. Mother and child doing well and Tom is all smiles. It is their first and Tom says it is fine.

Some of the boys here smelled the jug a little too hard last Saturday and got top heavy. Of course they didn't drink much, boys don't do so any more, it looks bad.

Mr. Herbert Arnold who is attending school here went home sick last week, but we are glad he is able to be back in school again.

Mr. Mack Morten, of Jingo, who is attending school here, visited his parents last Saturday, returning Sunday.

Mr. Frank Wright also visited at Horton Sunday.

Mr. Virge Trail and Percy Stewart, of McHenry, visited relatives at this place Sunday.

Mrs. Pitman, Rosine, was here yesterday.

Mr. Joe Lelsure, Graham, was in town yesterday, also Mr. S. D. Sorrels, of Rob Roy, was here yesterday.

Mr. Guy Rafferty is expected to be here today.

Census Clerks.

The Census Bureau at Washington has made public the names of the Kentucky clerks who will serve in the Census Bureau in that city. The appointments are the result of an examination held in January and the appointees all attained a high average. The following is the list from Ohio county: T. W. Stratton, O. L. Greer and Roy H. Heavrin.

LAYS BLAME ON THE GIRLS.

Coroner's Jury Charges Them With Causing Death of Old Man.

Owensboro, Ky., April 4.--The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that James Carico, who was fatally injured by being run over, that he came to his death by being struck by a buggy or horse carelessly and recklessly driven by Goldie Daugherty and Pearl Salmon.

Carico, who was a brickmason and 70 years old, while crossing Main street Saturday night, was run over by the rig driven by the girls. He was removed to the hospital, but died about midnight. The Daugherty girl was arrested Saturday night, and the police arrested the Salmon girl Sunday morning. They are being held by the police pending an examination by the court.

RALPH.

April 4.--The farmers were glad to see the rain as wheat crops were needing it very had here.

Mr. Leslie Greer, who is attending school at Bowling Green, is at home this week.

T. P. Austin has moved in W. F. Howard's property.

Vincent Crowe, who is attending school at Fordsville, visited his parents, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wade were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Greer Saturday and Sunday.

J. A. Edge has just received a car load of fertilizer.

Mr. and Mrs. Rete Ralph were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Taylor Sunday.

Dr. Robt. Taylor, of this place, took his first fox hunt Saturday night. Rather disgusted the doctor I think.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Taylor visited near Whitesville Sunday.

Most farmers are ready to plant corn.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Moseley visited friends near Adaburg, Sunday.

Mr. Leslie Greer will leave for Sulphur Springs soon.

CENTERTOWN.

April 6.--O. K. Rowe and family have moved here from McHenry and he intends to go into the barber business.

Stewart Stroud and family have moved here from Island, Ky.

Prof. Lawrence Gary, Morgantown, was here last week visiting his sister, Mrs. G. Barnard.

Mrs. C. Carter is visiting her son-in-law, Rev. Hiram Brown, of Providence.

Joe Newlin and Miss Maude Rander, McHenry, were here last week visiting the family of Mrs. Annie Plummer.

Orville McKenney, of Taylor Mines, and Otis Carter, of Shinnons, visited friends here last Sunday.

Hub Myers, Beaver Dam, was here last week hunting a location.

J. R. Stogner has sold his house and lot to L. W. Iglehart, and will soon move to Oklahoma.

Rev. R. D. Bennett, Hartford, filled his appointment here Sunday and Sunday night, giving us two fine sermons.

J. T. Hinton, one of our railroad men, is visiting his parents in Whitesville, this week.

The woodwork on our depot is being rapidly completed.

Mrs. Ann Miller is very sick at her home on Main street.

COOL SPRINGS.

April 5.--Health is very good in this community.

Mr. S. A. Davenport, Rochester, was the guest of Mr. C. C. Dennis Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Birch Wilson Beaver Dam, was the guest of Mr. O. E. Scott Sunday.

Mrs. Agnes Tate and Mrs. Una Dennis visited their uncle, Mr. Eugene Chinn, at McHenry Sunday.

Mr. J. B. Dennis was the guest of Mr. Clarence Dennis Tuesday night.

Mr. Ike Hines and Mrs. Glendon visited at Broadway Mines Saturday night and Sunday.

Mr. Dennis Swain, McHenry, was the guest of his brother-in-law, Mr. Joe Fulton, last week.

Mr. H. L. Hosking, of Mercer Mines, was the guest of Mr. Ike Hines Monday night.

Mrs. Vada Kitchens and little son, Charlie visited her aunt, Mrs. Annie Benson, Sunday.

DUNDEE.

April 5.--The two weeks meeting conducted by Revs. C. F. Hartford and Bailey closed Sunday night with quite a success.

Sunday School was organized at the Methodist church Sunday. Everybody take advantage of these beautiful Sundays and come to Sunday School at 9:30 and also at the Baptist church at 2:30 in the afternoon. We again

Underwear For Men and Boys.

You might as well profit by our large buying capacity.

Whether you want one suit of underwear or three--union suits or separate piece garments--we can save you money on your underwear purchases.

All the popular kinds are here in weights, fabrics and styles to suit every man or boy.

Everything in underwear for Ladies, Misses and children always in complete assortments at below usual prices.

This New Nazareth Waist and Union Suit combined sells for 50c. Two garments for the price of one. Also ask to see the new B. V. D. Union Suit for men. It is splendid. You will be converted to its future use if you wear one for one day. Price \$1.00 per Suit.



DEPEND ON
BARNARD & CO.
HARTFORD, KY.

Invite you to come and bring somebody with you.

Miss Zona Robison, Davison Station, has been visiting friends in this community for the past two weeks and attending meeting.

Mrs. Vantress, Falls of Rough, and little son, Jesse, were the guests of her son, Mr. Roscoe Vantress, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Brown and son Master Shelby, were the guests of Mrs. Brown's mother, Mrs. Ann Pirtle, near Hartford, from Friday until Sunday.

Miss Mae Forman, who has been visiting her cousins, Misses Myrtle and Katie Grant, Miss Valerie Harrison and Mrs. Abbie Shreve for the past two weeks, returned home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carson Shreve were the guests of Mr. Carson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Shreve, Narrows, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Comble Nabors returned home a few weeks ago from Louisville, where he had an operation performed, but is not getting along so well.

Mr. Carl Brown spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. Otis Stevens.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Duff, Hartford, were the guests of Mr. Duff's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Duff, Sunday.

Miss Mamie Powers, Narrows, who has been visiting her cousins, Misses Gertie and Fessie Powers and attending the meeting returned home Monday.

Mr. Porter McDowell returned home Friday from Oklahoma.

Mr. and Mrs. Dresden Bean and little daughter, Ruby, left Saturday for Oklahoma where they expect to make their future home.

Mr. Felix Brown spent Saturday night and Sunday with his uncle, Mr. J. C. Felix.

CLEAR RUN.

April 4.R--Rev. Fuqua filled his regular appointment at Clear Run Saturday and Sunday.

A fine rain fell here Sunday.

Mr. Will Carnison, wife and sister, Alice Young are at the bed side of their sister, Mrs. L. C. Hoover.

Miss Hattie Stewart, visited her aunt, Mrs. Sis Whitaker Saturday night and Sunday.

Miss Susie Whitaker visited her cousin, Miss Dora Stewart Sunday night.

Little Altan Young, Linton, Ind., has the measles at this place.

Mrs. L. C. Hoover is no better at this writing.

Mr. D. M. Harris, to the Chapman neighborhood, was the guest of his parents Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Stewart were

the guests of Mrs. Stewart's mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Bud Hoover and family visited Mr. Hugh Hoover and family Sunday.

Miss Fanny Harris, who has been to her brothers for the past week, has returned home.

Mr. Letcher Bennett has gone to Illinois to engage in work.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Hoover, of Barnett's Creek, went to Hartford shopping last Friday.

Mr. George Wash Bennett, who has rheumatism is able to be out again.

Concrete Pavements

I am now prepared to do any kind of Concreting. Give me a call. All work guaranteed.

J. L. RILEY,
Hartford, Ky.



CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK

for the refined and dainty woman is what she demands now. Americans are up-to-date on dentistry, and are not satisfied with anything but the acme of perfection in dental work, and they know they will get it when they come to Doctors HARDIN & BELL. Office on Center Street, in the Republican Building, Hartford, Ky. Phone 213.

THE BAMBOO HAIR.

A Slow but Sure Poison That Is Used by the Javanese.

The young shoots of the bamboo are covered with a number of very fine hairs that are seen under the microscope to be hollow and spiked like bayonets. These hairs are commonly called bamboo poison by the white men resident in Java for the reason that murder is frequently committed through their agency.

When a Javanese woman takes a fancy to a European, according to an official Dutch report, she will either have him or poison him if she gets the chance. She seeks any and every opportunity of mixing these infinitesimal hairs among his food, and they serve the purpose of irritating the whole length of the alimentary canal and setting up malignant dysentery. It may take a long time and many doses of this so called poison to effect the purpose, but the native woman does not tire, and death will surely result. The male native will also try this method of revenge for an affront.

The planters know all this and dread the bamboo hair, but it is always difficult to determine whether the dysentery is caused by the poison or comes about naturally. When a planter finds himself a prey to attacks of that complaint his best course is to take a voyage to Europe.—Pearson's Weekly.

BOILING TO DEATH.

Terrible Torture That Was Once the Law in England.

In England during the reign of Henry VIII. the public mind became greatly excited through several cases of poisoning, and parliament enacted a law making boiling to death the penalty. This law was on the statute books about sixteen years. It was made retroactive, so as to take in a case that chiefly prompted its enactment—that of Richard Rouse, otherwise Coke, the bishop of Rochester's cook, who poisoned seventeen persons, two of whom died. Coke was hanged at Rochester. The infliction was attended with peculiar cruelty, as Coke was put into a caldron of cold water and gradually cooked to death.

A few years later, in March, 1542, a young woman named Margaret Day was punished in a similar way on conviction of poisoning. The public was not satisfied as to her guilt, and notwithstanding the comparatively slow travel of news in those days, the story of Margaret Day's trial and punishment soon spread through the kingdom and aroused universal horror. Boiling to death remained on the statute books, however, as long as Henry reigned, perhaps because the monarch himself had a dread of being poisoned. Immediately after his death parliament repealed the law.

Helping a Man to Suicide.

It is remarkable how a suicide by a certain method or in a certain place will lead to another of the same kind. A surgeon of the Middlesex hospital in London went into a barber shop to be shaved. The barber spoke of a man who had been unsuccessful in an attempt to kill himself by cutting his throat.

"He could easily have managed it," said the surgeon, "had he been acquainted with the situation of the carotid artery."

"Where should he have cut?" asked the barber. The surgeon told him. He at once left the room, and, not returning as soon as was expected, the surgeon went to look for him and discovered him in the yard with his head nearly severed from his body.—London Mail.

A Solar Plexus.

On one occasion Sam Berger, the brawny light manager, was in a small California town sounding some of the residents as to the possibility of holding a prizefight. The local police force, a clownish looking individual, with a huge badge, heard of Sam's investigations.

"You can't hold no prizefight in this here town," said the police force threateningly in his best "I be the marshal" tones. "It is agin the law, and I won't stand for it."

"Aw, beat it," said Berger in disgust. "What do you know about law? Why, your very appearance in public is a misdemeanor."—Lippincott's.

Breaking Up "Chatter."

The famous painter Fusell had a great contempt for chatter. One afternoon a party of friends paid a visit to his studio, and after a few moments spent in looking at the pictures they seated themselves and proceeded to talk. At last, in one of the slight pauses, Fusell said earnestly, "I had pork for dinner today."

"Why, my dear Mr. Fusell," exclaimed one of the startled group, "what an extremely odd remark!"

"Is it?" said the painter indignantly. "Why, isn't it as interesting and important as anything that has been said for the last hour?"

Buying a Horse.

"You say he's a young horse. Then why do his knees bend so?"

"To tell you the truth, sir, the poor animal's been living in a stable too low for him, and he had to stoop!"—Lippincott's.

Sure Thing.

"Well, Eve had one blessing," sighs the woman. "She didn't have to clean house."

"No," agrees the man, "but I'll bet a feller she did, just the same."—Judge.

Dispatch is the life of business, and method is the soul of dispatch.—Penn.

Burr's Self Control.

Aaron Burr was by nature and training a man of extraordinary self control. He allowed no circumstances to throw him off his balance. An anecdote told by Rufus Choate to Richard H. Dana, recorded in Mr. Dana's "Diary," illustrates the callousness which aided Burr so greatly in controlling himself. Several years after the death of Hamilton, killed by Burr in a duel, Burr visited Boston, and Mr. Devereux of Salem paid him some attentions. The visitor was taken to the Boston Athenaeum, where, while the two men were walking through the gallery of sculpture, Mr. Devereux happened to catch sight of a bust of Hamilton. The thought flashed across his mind that Burr might not care to be confronted with the sight of the features of the man he had slain. But no. Burr was undisturbed. He also espied the bust, and although Mr. Devereux had instinctively turned away, he walked up to it and said in a loud tone: "Ah! Here is Hamilton!" Then, passing his fingers along certain lines of the face, he added, "There was the poetry!" Hamilton's contemporaries gave him credit for possessing a poetic mind.

When Beau Nash and Wesley Met. Beau Nash, though but an indifferent churchgoer, not only went to hear Whitefield preach, but attended a service at Bath held by John Wesley. The incident is related in Southey's "Life of Wesley."

"While he was preaching this remarkable personage entered the room, came close to the preacher and demanded of him by what authority he was acting. Wesley made answer, 'By that of Jesus Christ, conveyed to me by the present archbishop of Canterbury, when he laid his hands upon me and said, "Take thou authority to preach the gospel."'" Nash then affirmed that he was acting contrary to the laws. "Besides," said he, "your preaching frightens people out of their wits." "Sir," replied Wesley, "did you ever hear me preach?" "No," said the master of ceremonies. "How, then, can you judge of what you never heard?" Nash made answer, "By common report." "Sir," said Wesley, "is not your name Nash? I dare not judge of you by common report. I think it not enough to judge by."

To Save You Time.

Have you ever noticed that when reading you waste a certain amount of time in turning from the end of one line to the beginning of the next? Long ago, when the world was not so busy as now, columns were of a much greater width. Since then they have been narrowed more and more.

Of course in an hour's reading little time is lost, but in a lifetime it is likely to be considerable. Realizing this, some one has suggested that type should be arranged as follows. You read to the end of the line, drop the eyes and read backward:

What a luxury
travels the deer of
the inevitable
ta kenb repmacs
the end of each
s'ti woees .enll
done?"

The argument is that practice will make perfect. Five minutes' practice is usually found more than sufficient for most people.—Pearson's.

The Power of Napoleon.

The desperate struggle to do something worth while is the very thing which draws out our reserve forces and develops latent power, says Orison Swett Marden in Success Magazine. Without this struggle many people would never have discovered their real selves. Napoleon was never so resourceful, never so level headed, never had that vigorous mental grasp, was never able to make such powerful combinations, as when he was driven to desperation. It was when all bridges were burned behind him and there was no possibility of retreat that the possible Napoleon came to the rescue. Napoleon said of his great general Mena that he never showed his mettle until he saw the wounded and dead falling all around him in battle. Then the lion in him was aroused, and he fought like a demon.

Enlightenment.

"Father," remarked Johnny after deep thought, "suppose I should knock this jug off the table and catch it, then I wouldn't catch it, would I?"

"No, I suppose not," his father slowly said.

"But," continued Johnny, still toying with the jug, "if I should knock it off and not catch it, then I would catch it wouldn't I?"

"Yes, you would," his father grimly returned, this time with quick decision.

Well Connected.

The Maple—What is the oak so con-celated about? The Elm—He is the original oak under which Washington stopped in 1770. The Maple—But the souvenir fends have left him only a blackened stump. The Elm—That's it. He has extensive branches in every city and town in the country.—Puck.

A Hard Question.

Bobby—What was the hardest question the teacher asked you today? Johnny—She asked me whether I'd rather be licked with a ruler or a strap.—Chicago News.

Unromantic.

"Anything romantic about their wedding?"

"Not a thing. She can cook, and he has a job."—Kansas City Journal.

A Fierce Threat.

Maid—Do you want a good beating, Master Jimmy, or do you not, because if you don't behave yourself this minute you'll get both?

Wages at Home and Abroad.

Rates of wages in the United States navy yards are fixed by boards, which are required to base the wages on the rates paid in the vicinity of the yard for similar work. Thus for the present year in the Washington Navy Yard, for molders of the first class \$3.60 are paid for eight hours' work; 3.36 is paid to ordnance men; \$3.52 to painters; \$3.36 to riggers; \$3.60 to wire men, and \$3.36 to coremakers. A comparison of these with those paid in foreign countries would leave no doubt in the mind of any fair man as to the beneficial effect to the Protective Tariff. Consul General Dillingham, reporting from Coburg, Germany gives the wages in the five leading porcelain factories as varying from \$4.76 to \$8 a week for men, and \$2.13 to \$4.39 for women. In other words, workmen are paid in this country almost as much for one day as some workmen in Germany get for a week's work. Consul Norion, of Chemnitz, reports that in five leading textile associations the average annual pay was from \$142 to \$211. That is only about one-quarter of the amount paid first class mechanics in this country. Consul Winans reports from Seville, Spain, that the wages run from 30 to 40 cents a day for lacemakers. The same story comes from other European countries all of which conclusively demonstrate the value of our Protective system to American wage earners, as well as practically to everybody else, and also explains the cause of the enormous emigration from Europe to the United States.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

What Free-Trade Would Bring. Consul Simplic at Bigdad, Turkey, reporting on the project of the Turkish Government to reclaim 12,500,000 acres of land by irrigation in Mesopotamia, says that 4,000 coolies, with engineers, are already at work on the initial project. The land to be reclaimed has stood still for 5,000 years, though it is very fertile when furnished

with water. But the rate of wages paid in that country illustrates why nothing has been done heretofore to develop the land. The highest wages paid in Bagdad are 80 cents a day, but ordinary laborers, such as hod carriers, received only 9 cents a day, while a baker gets 15 cents and a carpenter, if a "boos," 44 cents, while his assistants get 22 cents a day. That is the kind of labor that the United States is asked to compete with under Free-Trade conditions, such as the "Tariff reformers" in this country propose in time to bring about.

Kills a Murderer.

A merciless murderer is Appendicitis with many victims. But Dr. King's New Life Pills kill it by prevention. They gently stimulate stomach, liver and bowels, preventing that clogging that invites appendicitis, curing Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Chills. 25c at all druggists. m

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

We Get There.

We're the greatest nation of dare-devils on the face of the earth.—Baltimore Sun.

Says McGowan:

"Consider th't th' mean man knows 'imself; which makes you revenge complete."—Cleveland News.

Lived Long with Broken Neck.

A Rugby (England) laborer named John Rimmer is stated to have gone about with his neck broken for more than three months.

He Won't If She Sees Him First. No man can really know a woman until he has seen her sitting on the back porch drying her hair.

Ladies Take Notice.

We can clean and press your coat suits, skirts, jackets, cloaks or wraps, also clean your kid gloves and muffs. All work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Hartford Pressing Club.



The shooting, tearing pains of neuralgia are caused by excitement of the nerves. Sciatica is also a nerve pain.

Sloan's Liniment, a soothing external application, stops neuralgia pains at once, quiets the nerves, relieves that feeling of numbness which is often a warning of paralysis, and by its tonic effect on the nervous and muscular tissues, gives permanent as well as immediate relief.

One Application Relieved the Pain.

Mr. J. C. LEE, of 1100 Ninth St., S. E., Washington, D. C., writes:—"I advised a lady who was a great sufferer from neuralgia to try Sloan's Liniment. After one application the pain left her and she has not been troubled with it since."

Sloan's Liniment

is the best remedy for Rheumatism, Stiff Joints and Sprains and all Pains.

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Circuit Court.—T. F. Birkhead, Judge; Ben D. Ringo, Attorney; W. P. Midkiff, Jailer; E. G. Barrans, Clerk; F. L. Felix, Master Commissioner; R. T. Collins, Trustee Jury Fund; T. H. Black, Sheriff, Hartford. Deputies—S. O. Keown an Lon Black. Court convenes first Monday in March and August and continues three weeks, and Third Mondays in May and November, two weeks.

County Court.—R. R. Wedding, Judge; W. S. Tinsley, Clerk, C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Quarterly Court—Begins on the third Monday in January, April, July and October.

Court of Claims—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.

Other County Officers.—C. S. Moxley, Surveyor, Fordville, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Bernard Felix, Assessor, Hartford, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Henry Leach, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Hiley, Coroner, Hartford.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

B. S. Chamberlain, Hartford, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in March, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in June, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in September, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in December.

O. E. Scott, Cromwell, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in March, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in June, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in September, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in December.

John H. Miles, Rockport, Friday after 3rd Monday in March, Friday after 3rd Monday in June, Friday after 3rd Monday in September, Friday after 3rd Monday in December.

J. C. Jackson, Centertown, Saturday after 3rd Monday in March, Saturday after 3rd Monday in June, Saturday after 3rd Monday in September, Saturday after 3rd Monday in December.

M. C. Cook, Rentrow, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in February, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in May, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in August, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in November.

Thomas Sanders, Dundee, Wednesday after the second Monday in February, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in May, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in August, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in November.

J. L. Patton, Ralph, Friday after 2nd Monday in February, Friday after 2nd Monday in May, Friday after 2nd Monday in August, Friday after 2nd Monday in November.

HARTFORD POLICE COURT.

C. M. Crowe, Judge; G. B. Likens, City Attorney; Sam Riley, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in each month.

City Council.—J. H. Williams, Mayor; R. T. Collins, Clerk; S. K. Cox, Treasurer. Members of Council, T. H. Barnard, W. E. Ellis, E. P. Moore.

School Trustees.—J. S. Glenn, chairman; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary. Monday evening, C. M. Crowe and Dr. E. B. Pendleton.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

M. E. Church South—Services morning and evening every first and third Sunday in each month. Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. Virgil Elgin Pastor.

Baptist Church—Services every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. J. W. Bruner, pastor.

Christian Church—Services every fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 2:30 p. m. Elder Henry Clay Ford, pastor.

C. P. Church—Services first Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 9:45. Rev. T. C. Wilson, pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. & A. M., meets first and third Monday night in each month. W. E. Ellis, W. M.; C. M. Crowe, Secretary.

Keystone Chapter No. 110, R. A. M., meets every third Saturday night in each month. R. Holbrook, High Priest; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary.

Hartford Chapter No. 81, O. E. S., meets second and fourth Monday evening. Mrs. T. R. Barnard, W. M.; Miss Willie Smith, Secretary.

Rough River Lodge No. 110, Knights of Pythias, meets every Tuesday night. R. A. Anderson, C. C.; J. G. Keown, K. of R. & S.

Hartford Tent No. 99, K. O. T. M., meets every first and third Thursday night. R. T. Collins, Commander; L. P. Foreman, Record Keeper.

Sunshine Hive No. 45, L. O. T. M., meets second and fourth Thursday night in each month. Mrs. Attye Griffin, Lady Commander; Mrs. Lulu Pendleton, Lady Record Keeper.

Carpenters and Joiners local No. 1831, meets 1st Saturday night in each month. Noah Skaggs, Pres.; W. D. Luce, Sec-Treas.

Acme Lodge No. 333, I. O. O. F., meets second and fourth Friday night in each month. A. B. Riley, Noble Grand; B. D. Belknap, Secretary.

Ohio Tribe No. 188, Imp. Order Red Men, meets second and fourth Wednesday night in each month. Walter Campbell, Sachem; A. E. Pate, Chief of Records.

Preston Morton Post No. 4, G. A. R., holds regular meetings Saturday before the first Monday in each month. Ashford Mills, Commander; J. M. Rogers, Adj.

A. S. of E.

C. O. Drayton, Pres., Greenville, Ill. M. P. Sharp, V. Pres., Bowling Green, Ky.

S. D. Kump, Sec. and Treas., Indianapolis, Ind. State Officers: J. C. Cuntrell, Pres., Georgetown, Ky. C. M. Barnett, Vice President, Hartford, Ky.

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Invention, Science and Discovery.

Invention, discovery, science, and business organization have added greatly to the delight of living. Education and intelligence have multiplied the desires of the people. Every desire partly satisfied gives birth to half a dozen new ones. The standard of living is perpetually rising. The luxuries of yesterday become the necessities of tomorrow. The American life of twenty-five years ago. The more we have the more we want. The higher the standard the more it takes to satisfy the normal demands of the individual.

The cost of living is not the result of high prices alone, but is also because we have more things to enjoy and must pay for them. We are going faster and must pay the cost of extra speed.

Twenty-five years ago the farmer brought his apples to market and sold them at the door of the consumer or sold them to the grocer who delivered them to the consumer. There was little cost attached to this and apples were not expensive. Today an agent of cold storage plant goes to an orchard and buys the crop. The apples are barreled (increased expense), shipped to some central point (freight), placed in cold storage (expense of what the market will bear) shipped back to the town whence they came (freight), bought by local dealers (margin of profit), and delivered to the consumer. The consumer pays the bill for this form of business organization. Is it any wonder that apples are dear? and it may be remarked that it makes little difference whether there are 5,000,000 or 1,000,000 barrels of apples in the State, or whether they come from Colorado, Michigan or New York; they cost about the same.

But the consumer is paying for something besides apples. He is paying for the privilege of having fresh apples nearly every day in the year. This is a convenience and he pays the men who make it possible. This is true of all other fruits and of vegetables in a slightly different way. It is true of eggs. They travel a long way, go through many hands and frequently are somewhat travel worn. No doubt the storage people take the highest price the market will bear when they dole out the commodities to the retailer. At least it is suggestive of their own power when it is known that there are 11,000,000 more eggs in storage in January 1910 than in January 1909, yet the price of eggs in 1910 is nearly double the price of 1909. Waste and inconvenience to the individual are turned over to shippers, commission men, etc. and the consumer pays a good price for convenience.

Take as another instance, the question of breakfast foods. Cornmeal is one of the most wholesome and nourishing breakfast foods as well as one of the cheapest. Many people spurn it and buy roasted corn flakes or some other patent breakfast food at from three to ten times the cost of cornmeal, because they are put up in appealing form in a pastboard box supposed to be insect proof. Several dealers, several railways, and a large overcapitalized concern must be paid for the convenience.

As one more example of a different kind, take automobiles. It is estimated that 160,000 cars will be constructed in 1910, involving an outlay of over \$175,000,000 and a working army of many thousand men. To a certain extent these cars will be used in a commercial way to satisfy business needs. However, they probably will not give a strictly economic return of over ten per cent of the investment. All the rest is devoted to the increased delight of living. They may add to health if their users keep on the uppe side to the machine. This is a great economic expenditure to satisfy a new desire, but it gives little economic return.

Again the telephone becomes a necessity. We save time and energy by its use. This is an economic saving. It simply being business and increases economic production. Yet it must be paid for by the user and means an increased expense. If he can turn the time and energy saved into money, it is a good thing. But he must have an increased income to pay the bill.

Instances might be multiplied showing how many things we now have to enjoy that formerly we did not have. We have a better life, but it costs more. There are important points to be observed from these examples. Armies of men who must have wages, great corporations with millions of capital which must have interest, and thousands of promoters and managers who must have profits, are paid to provide the greater enjoyment, to satisfy increasing desires for a better life. Bankers, lawyers, traders, physicians, teachers, miners, preachers, business managers, transporters, manufacturers, etc. compose an ever increasing number to be fed and clothed by the products of the soil. Unless there is a proportionate

increase in agricultural products, the latter are high. There has not been, therefore prices of agricultural products are at present higher relatively than prices of other commodities.

Another thing to be noticed is that the improved standard of living demands a continually increased outlay and a continually increasing income of the individual lives a normal life. It is impossible to satisfy all of the economic desires arising from this active, expanding, modern life. But certain of them must be satisfied in order that the individual shall have a normal progressive life—the chief aim of our civilization. To do this, income should keep pace with the cost of living according to an ordinary standard of life. Granted that a person can live no better today on \$1,000 per annum than fifteen years ago on \$500.00, he must have over \$1,000 now if he has any benefit of the increased standard of living. If his expanding desires receive any return.

Truly, this life costs more than the old life because we have the benefits of the achievement of arts and sciences, of education and business organization, of invention and discovery. Suppose we say to a man, "Live more simply and it will cost you less, give up the books, magazines, newspapers, that you formerly did not have, take your children out of school and give them three months schooling as formerly, exclude the musical instrument from the home, do not help pay the increased expense of church and charitable institutions, cut out the telephone, avoid the electric car, deny the nickel show and other forms of amusement, refuse to profit by modern medical and dental skill; buy last years clothing for your wife and children, cut out gas and electric lights, buy or make a tallow dip and then go to bed early to save light, banish bananas, oranges and olives from the table, dispense with a hundred things you did not enjoy and you will in a measure reduce the cost of living. You will pay less for a poorer article called life."

Woman Reformer.

To Mrs. Abigail Fellows Bacon of Evansville belongs the credit of having reformed Indiana by having the new tenement law passed, declares the New Idea Woman's Magazine for April. She is a little slip of a woman, whose big, earnest brown eyes are her dominant feature. Four children engage most of her attention. With a daughter already several inches taller than her mother, twins of eight years and another child, she has what many women would consider "her hands full." And she is a woman whose chief interests are of the home.

She was instrumental in having a bill passed to relieve the four tenement conditions of Indianapolis and Evansville, which were almost as bad as those of New York. The bill declares that no tenement hereafter erected shall occupy more than sixty-five per cent. of a lot or more than eighty-five per cent. of a corner lot; that it must not be higher than once and a half the width of the street on which it stands; that it must have a rear yard at least fifteen feet deep; and that no rear tenement shall be erected.

The new law guarantees to each grown person at least four hundred cubic feet of air and to every child at least two hundred; for thus must air be bargained for, air and the "sweet common light."

Indianapolis as the center of such humanitarianism due to this woman bids fair to acquire as wide a reputation for new philanthropy as it already has for modern literature.

The President's good Work.

Heartly congratulations will go to Mr. Taft from all over the country on his success in bringing about a tariff agreement with Canada, says the New York Evening Post. Until the prelate terms agreed upon are known, it will be impossible to pass a final judgment on the outcome. But for any agreement that will avert a tariff war the country ought to be profoundly grateful. If there is anything a trifle more barbaric than tariffs themselves it is tariff wars. The interests of Canada and the United States are so interwoven that tariff hostility must have done incalculable harm on both sides of the border. In just such negotiations as this Mr. Taft is at his best. His personal charm, his tact, his amiability, his natural bent toward compromise, all stand him in good stead, and in this case the country as well. In no field of diplomacy has our record been marred by such gross stupidity as in our negotiations during many decades with Canada. It is time for heartfelt gratitude when we can chronicle an escape from another horrible blunder.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Jowl and Greens.

Very few people appreciate or even know the value of a hog jowl.

The hog has the best digestive power of any animal we have. In one year's time the hog's digestive laboratory will produce from 250 to 350 pounds of meat from raw material—corn and other foods—hence the doctors secure the inside lining of the hog's stomach and make pepsin of it, claiming for it the greatest assistant of digestion known. The real laboratory that supplies the lining of the stomach is in the jowl. As the hog chews and roots he keeps the machine going that sends out the saliva to be mixed with the food, starting the process of digestion, and also furnishing the lining of the stomach with the fluids to finish the work of digestion.

Hence when the jowl is cooked, a liberal amount of pepsin is extracted from it and mixed with the greens, which makes the latter easy for the human stomach to digest. Greens cooked with jowl do not hurt the stomach, but cooked with "mildling meat are harder to digest.

A person can eat a greater quantity of jowl without over taxing the stomach than of any other part of the hog.

I believe that people who have weak lungs, caused by a bad stomach could be put right on the road to recovery by using jowl meat freely.

I have raised this question to induce farmers, hog raisers and pork packers to save and smoke jowls and put them on the market, and all I charge for this information is for each person who reads this that has two jowls is to bring me one, for I am fond of jowl and greens.

B. F. JENKINS.

Cheap Clubbing Rates.

We have made an arrangement with the publishers of the Inland Farmer, of Louisville, whereby we are enabled to furnish The Hartford Republican and that paper one year for \$1.50. The Inland Farmer is a weekly journal and one of the best farm papers published in the United States. Our readers should take advantage of this offer.

U. S. Second in Wheat.

For a long time this country has headed the list as a wheat-producing land, but, according to statistics which have been issued by the Department of Agriculture, Russia has now passed us and occupies first rank. Last year the total yield of wheat in the United States was next to the largest in the history of American agriculture, the crop of 1901 having exceeded it, but even the Russia went 26,000,000 bushels beyond us and harvested a grand total of 783,000,000 bushels. For many years the wheat acreage in Russia has been rapidly increasing, and last year it was more than 65,000,000 acres.

During 1909 there was a large increase in the world's production of wheat, according to reports from a dozen or more countries, which, in 1908, produced four-fifths of the world's wheat crop. These returns show a net gain of 387,000,000 bushels, or nearly 18 per cent. over the yield of the same countries in 1908. This would make the production for last year about 2,150,000,000 bushels.

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Butter-Making Essentials.

Three essentials of butter-making are: First, the man; second, the barn, and third, the cow. Each is an important factor. To be successful the man must stay right with the business every day for three hundred and sixty-five days every year. He must also have his business uppermost in his mind all the time he is engaged in it. There is no place in the dairy business in which an idler or a loafer will fit. But besides this, there is a great knack in handling

Kindness is the first principle. Make your cows regard you with affection. Let them regard you as their friend and protector. Cleanliness goes hand in hand with kindness. One produces quantity and the other quality. A man should not work merely for the sake of making a living. He should have an ideal before him. That ideal may be far beyond his reach, but he should strive to get as near to it as possible.

The successful dairyman must be a good business man, and not a man who has failed at everything else, and only adopts farming as a last resort. He must be able to keep his accounts and to keep them in good shape. Haphazard accounts have no place in dairying.

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Do you feel weak, tired, despondent, have frequent headaches, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in morning, "heart-burn," belching of gas, acid risings in throat after eating, stomach gas or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor or variable appetite, nausea at times and kindred symptoms?

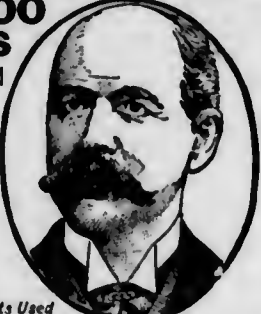
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VALUE OF LAW SHOWN AT ONCE

Wisdom of New Tariff Measure
Vindicated Upon Its
Inception.

PRESIDENT'S GOOD JUDGMENT

Declaration by Chief Executive That
the Bill is the Best Tariff Law
Ever Passed Has Been Proved
True by Its Immedi-
ate Success.

Washington.—At midnight on March 31, the several features of the new tariff law which did not go into effect at its enactment became operative. Among other features was the maximum and minimum clause, and so efficacious was this new feature of our tariff law and so diplomatic has been our president and state department that it is quite likely that the maximum rates will not be applied to a single country. More than 100 proclamations have been signed by President Taft granting the minimum rates to various countries, including all the important commercial nations.

This result is a distinct victory for and a vindication of the wisdom of the tariff bill and has secured for this country the best possible rates for our exports into foreign countries and at the same time has not in a single instance brought on a commercial war with any of these countries. It makes stronger than ever the statement made by President Taft and repeated by other Republican leaders, that the present tariff bill is the best law we ever had. For not only have the new features which were engrafted into the law been eminently successful, but the two greatest reasons for a protective tariff, namely, revenue and protection, have both come to us in surprising degrees.

As for the revenue, it can be judged how successful the new law has been by the returns up to April 1. A year ago at this time the receipts from all sources for the nine months ending March 31 were about \$430,000,000, while this year they are about \$480,000,000, showing an increase of about \$50,000,000. A year ago the deficit was over \$70,000,000, while at present it is considerably under \$20,000,000, and there seems to be no doubt whatever that it will be wiped out altogether by the end of the fiscal year, and that, too, without considering the receipts from the corporation tax, which is estimated to be from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. In fact as a revenue measure there has probably never been a tariff law on our statute books that has adjusted itself so readily and so perfectly to our expenditures. It will be admitted that a large surplus is never desirable, and of course we should not have a deficit, but to have the expenditures and receipts run along about together is just the desirable attainment that should be reached in a tariff law, and is the result under the law which we are now operating.

Law's Workings Satisfactory.

It is complained by many that our foreign trade has proven that the new tariff bill was not protective enough in many of its features. It is true that our imports have increased largely under its operation and that our exports have already decreased, making our balance of trade smaller than for many years. It is not, however, shown that these increased importations have to any large extent displaced American manufactures. It is to be concluded that they are mostly luxuries and material to be worked up by our factories. So long as our people continue to be busy and fully employed as is the case, just so long will these increased importations not be a burden, but will contribute in a degree to our very prosperity. In some cases, however, it is apparent that the new rates of duties have allowed importations of commodities which we should prefer to see produced in this country. Till, however, such a result interferes with American production and shuts off the American factories, we should not complain. The situation, however, will be watched closely, and if we find that the rates in any particular schedule are too low there will, of course, be an agitation for an increase.

But taken as a whole, the new tariff law is working almost perfectly, and there is no disposition on the part of any honest man to have the law changed for years to come. The demagogue and the agitator will no doubt continue to claim that there must be another revision, but it is noted that the people at large are well satisfied with present conditions, and that the business men throughout the country would object to any change at present.

Labor Troubles Ending.

It is a source of gratification on all sides that our labor troubles are adjusting themselves, and that employers and laborers are getting together in all sections of the country, and through arbitration are adjusting their differences. It is true that in one or two instances strikes have been prolonged and bad feeling engendered with the consequent losses both to employers and employees, as well as to the general public, but for the most part threatened outbreaks have been averted and the outlook for the year was never better.

The question of high prices is still an acute one, but at least two conclu-

sions have been reached, and in spite of the vast amount of misrepresentation and lying that has been going on, the people are becoming fully convinced that these high prices are in the first place world-wide, and exist in foreign countries in some instances to a larger extent than here at home, and that they are in no ways to be charged to the tariff. As the months go on approaching the campaign and election of 1910, the people will learn that our tariff, which will no doubt be an issue, is indeed as near perfect as it can be made to suit present conditions, and also that it is not a cause of any of the evils by which we are surrounded. There are injustices in our commercial and business life that must be reached by national and state legislation, and so far as the federal government is concerned, every effort will be made between now and the close of the present congress to enact such laws as will give the people the desired relief.

Republican Victory Assured.

There is no doubt whatever that several such laws will be enacted, and that with a continued high volume of employment, with good crops and good prices for the farmer we shall pass through a record breaking year in every respect, and the people must attribute the conditions in a large extent to the legislation of the Republican party. This means a Republican victory at the polls next November, and a Republican congress in both branches to sustain the administration of the last two years of President Taft's term. It may be possible that if the election were held this spring instead of next November the result might be a matter of doubt, but when the truth is spread and the misrepresentation has been overcome, the people, as they have so often in the past, will see that it is to their best interests to keep the Republican party in power and uphold the principles of that party and give unstinted support to President Taft and his allies throughout the administration.

Satisfactory Condition.

The number of food animals in the United States has decreased 5,000,000 since 1901, and the number of consumers has increased 12,000,000 in the same time.

This is the result of an analysis by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor, of the census estimates of population and the department of agriculture's estimates of food animals in the years 1901 and 1910.

The term "food animals" includes in this instance all cattle, sheep and swine in the United States as estimated by the department of agriculture, and the term "consumers" includes all of the population as estimated by the census.

Wages at Home and Abroad.

Rates of wages in the United States navy yards are fixed by boards, which are required to base the wages on the rates paid in the vicinity of the yard for similar work. Thus for the present year in the Washington navy yard, for molders of the first class, \$3.60 is paid for eight hours' work; \$3.36 is paid to ordnance men; \$3.52 to painters; \$3.36 to riggers; \$3.60 to wire men, and \$3.36 to coremakers. A comparison of these wages with those paid in foreign countries would leave no doubt in the mind of any fair man as to the beneficial effect of the protective tariff. Consul General Dillingham, reporting from Coburg, Germany, gives the wages in the five leading porcelain factories as varying from \$1.76 to \$3 a week for men, and \$2.13 to \$4.39 for women. In other words, workmen are paid in this country almost as much for one day as some workmen in Germany get for a week's work. Consul Norton of Chemnitz reports that in five leading textile associations the average annual pay was from \$141 to \$211. That is only about one-quarter the amount paid first-class mechanics in this country. Consul Winans reports from Seville, Spain, that the wages run from 30 to 40 cents a day for lacemakers. The same story comes from other European countries, all of which conclusively demonstrates the value of our protective system to American wage earners, as well as practically to everybody else, and also explains the cause of the enormous emigration from Europe to the United States.

Exporting Men and Women.

There is one kind of exports from the United Kingdom for which there is no competition from the United States, and that is the export of human beings. Mr. Mackinder, in speaking in the British parliament the other day, said:

"There is one great export of this country which is always omitted in statements of this kind—the export of men and women. Each man and woman who leaves the country can hardly be put down at less capital value to the nation than \$1,000. Last year 150,000 more of British and Irish subjects left the country than entered it. This would represent an export capital equal to \$150,000,000."

Germany, under a protective tariff, though she has a million births more than deaths in a year, is no longer an exporter of people in a serious sense, while the United Kingdom, which produces less than half a million population a year, exports 150,000 annually. Belgium has a density of population twice as great as that of the United Kingdom, and is rather a small importer of people than an exporter. Mr. Mackinder went on to show that this exportation of human beings was disastrous to the nation, and was building up other countries at the expense of the United Kingdom, and he saw no remedy except that which would be furnished by the adoption of a protective tariff.

GRAND JURY WILL INVESTIGATE.

(Continued from First Page.)

Herald and of the Frankfort State Journal, the latter edited by former Gov. J. C. W. Beckham, during the tens weeks' session of the Legislature, the grip of the lobby upon the course of legislation was exposed, but in spite of comments which included names and specified certain bills as those under the protection of the "Third House," the General Assembly adjourned without making any investigation thus tacitly agreeing that these charges were true.

However, the seeds thus sown have germinated in the influential smaller papers scattered over every county in the State, until the politicians have foreseen the coming crop of bitter fruit which the party in power must eat.

M. H. Thatcher, State Inspector and Examiner, recently appointed to the Canal Zone Commission, in his report upon the State penitentiaries, furnishes the grand jury with a number of helpful suggestions which that inquisitorial body should have at hand constantly during its sessions.

The Thatcher report contains references to the operations of the leaders of the lobby, which are an interesting commentary upon the way in which personal "debts" of gratitude to members of the Assembly, who elect the commissioners, are paid in like favors.

In this way the Prison Commissioners, who have been identified with the "Third House" in previous articles published in the Herald, have obtained a leverage upon the legislation which is so great as to make the advice of these men greatly sought by interests affected in pending or threatened legislation.

Ell H. Brown, Chairman of the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners, testified as follows concerning his personal legislative activity, before State Inspector Thatcher, in response to a query as to whether or not he had charged fees for his services in matters before the General Assembly.

"My legislative experience of six years in the Legislature gave me quite an accurate knowledge of legislative procedure. From time to time since I have lived in Frankfort, I have been applied to by lawyers and representatives of persons affected by pending legislation for advice and assistance touching the method of legislation procedure and, information as to the status of pending bills, and as to advice as to their conduct in relation thereto. In a few instances, I have given such advice and such aid and charged a fee therefor. But most of my legislative activity has been for political and personal reasons, in an effort to secure the passage of legislation that would be helpful to the State and to the party with which I have been identified, and to defeat legislation which I considered injurious to the State or to the party with which I have been identified, and to repay political and personal obligations incurred, where doing so did not result in injury either to my party or to the State."

This came after Inspector Thatcher had developed the fact that Mr. Brown acted at attorney for Armour & Co., who sold meats to the penitentiaries. His defense was that in the awarding of these contracts he "sat back," while his colleagues, Messrs. Fogg and McCutchen, acted upon the bids.

Harvey McCutchen stated, in testifying before Inspector Thatcher, that he represented the Bell Telephone Company (Cumberland), and that he represented that company before the General Assembly in matters of legislative interest affecting the company. He stated that he had been attorney for the company since 1896, and long had been a stockholder in that company.

Finley Hogg, a member of the commission, stated that he would be unwilling to accept employment of the sort accepted by Mr. Brown from Armour & Co., and stated that he (Hogg) did not represent any such contractor for prison supplies.

NARROWS.

Mr. Duke and daughter, Miss Effie, of Sunnydale, visited Mrs. A. R. Renfrow Thursday and Friday.

Miss Olympia Howard, Whitesville, visited Isabelle Thomas, the first, of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Willis visited relatives in Fordsville, Tuesday.

Mrs. Frank Berkeley, Cedar Grove neighborhood, is the guest of her brother, Mr. J. H. Thomas and family.

Miss Lula Brown, of Fordsville, visited near Narrows from Saturday until Monday.

Miss Beatie Renfrow who has been attending school at Bowling Green

for the past year visited her mother, Mrs. Renfrow, the first of the week. She has now accepted a position in McHenry where we hope she may have success.

Mr. John Baker, —, Ill., is visiting his sister, Mrs. Shultz this week. Miss Zona Robinson who has been attending the meeting at Dundee, returned home Monday accompanied by Miss Tula Coppage.

Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Bean and daughter, Ruby, visited Mr. J. H. Thomas and family the latter part of last week. They will leave Thursday for Oklahoma, where they will reside in the future. May success be with the westerners.

Rev. Riley McKinley is conducting a revival at the Methodist church.

Mr. Wayne Stevens and wife, Hartford, Mr. Will Renfrow and wife, Mr. Jas. Renfrow and sisters, Misses Esther and Bettie visited Mr. J. B. Renfrow and family Sunday.

Inspection Co. "H."

In compliance with G. O. No. 4, A. G. O. Feb. 15, 1910, Company H, 3rd Infy., K. S. G. is called into active service and directed to report to the commanding officer not later than twelve o'clock, noon, April 20, 1910, for inspection by Captain Wm. R. Gibson, 2nd U. S. Infantry.

One day's pay will be received for this service. No one can be excused for absence.

The most scrupulous care must be observed by each member of the company in order that the best possible appearance may be made. The commanding officer urges that every member of the company exert himself to make the inspection the best in the history of the company and the regiment. Respectfully,
J. M. DEWEESSE,
Capt. 3rd Infy. K. S. G.

Among the Lodges.

Maccabee Lodge had a special meeting here last Thursday evening. Had work in all degrees and it was thoroughly enjoyed by a large attendance of the members.

Hartford Lodge No. 675 F. & A. M. held its regular meeting Monday night. There was work in the Second degree and in addition considerable routine business.

Rough River Lodge No. 110, Knight of Pythias is having a boom in increase in membership. At the regular meeting Tuesday evening of this week five candidates were given the Page rank, all good men and true. At this meeting four petitions were received and four candidates were elected to take the ranks. The following Knights compose the committee to provide for suitable entertainment at the Rough River Lodge Anniversary Celebration to be held the 19th of this month: J. H. Williams, R. T. Collins and R. D. Walker. The following knights attended the District Convention which was held in Central City Wednesday: John B. Wilson, S. A. Anderson, S. T. Barnett and J. R. Pirle.

SALEM.

April 6.—Rev. Norman Robison preached at this place Friday night, Saturday night and Sunday and also Sunday night. We hope to have brother Robison in our midst again.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Jamison and family, Olaton, visited his parents last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Esth Raley and family Mr. and Mrs. Tom Raley and family visited Mr. and Mrs. Worth Raley Sunday.

Mrs. Annie Daniel, Horse Branch, is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. John Myers and little son, Troy visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Wilson, Saturday night.

Mrs. M. B. Wilson and daughter, Mr. Edna Jamison, is visiting Mrs. M. B. Wilson's sister, Mrs. Fannie Purzell, near Beaver Dam.

Miss Annie Myers visited Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Wilson Sunday night.

Mr. Claud Robison visited Mr. Mr. Ernest White Saturday night.

Mrs. Ida Gruff and two children, Polly and Roy, and Miss Lillian Myer visited Mr. and Mrs. Robert Myers Sunday.

The funeral of Mrs. Beale Basham will be preached at Cane Run the third Sunday in May.

For Sale.

I have for sale a good second-hand buggy and harness. W. E. ELLIS, 38th The Produce Man.

M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

Trains pass Hartford at the following times:

NORTH BOUND.
112—7:03 a. m., Passenger, Daily.
114—3:10 p. m., Mixed, Daily except Sunday.

SOUTH BOUND.
115—9:00 a. m., Mixed, Daily except Sunday.
113—2:07 p. m., Passenger, Daily.

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